Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 100 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May	Sardinia	4586	
2nd ,,	Friedrichsruhe	8332	Not Calling Marseilles
6th ,,	Adolph Woerman	6257	
8th ,,	Margha	8258	
10th ,,	Berlin	17324	
14th ,,	Morea	0890	
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
25th ,,	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
29th ,,	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
3rd May	Linga	Karachi ceasing.
4th ,,	Hymettus	Bushire only.
6th ,,	Tyndis	E & S Africa
6th ,,	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag low P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure.
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoki	5831	11th April	29th April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Helmei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May
Shini Maru	K. Tomita	3494	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th April	30th April	,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	4th May	,,
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	,,

For freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Shan Buildins Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Gitgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payab to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whia does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 234,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 10 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 430 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Sal Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about ...	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs. 15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	—	at ,, 15	0 0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0 0 ,,
Sameshanta Hats	— at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8 0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort; BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1479.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month.
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predecensed. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

GRAND OPERA SEASON.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT'S OPERA "LA JUIVE"

27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—LACME.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—IL TROVATORE
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—DEMON.
9th—IL TROVATORE.
10th—PEARL FISHERS
11th—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

Matinee on 1st May at 5 p. m

Pagliacc and Special Ballet from Giaconda Matinee on 8th May at 5 p. m. "Lacme',

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd., will place 30 of their newly arrived cars for the first and second service towards Malabar Hill, Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

Patrons will please wait in the Garden till they avail of the second service.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

ONE CAR will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed 2 miles track from the Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, Elphinstone Bridge and crossing Charni Road, Khelwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

NOTE.—Booking Agents report that there are several seats available for all the Operas. This is published to contradict a rumour that "all seats are booked."

It is to be noted that there does not exist any seat in the auditorium which gives only a part view of the stage or is of less advantage than the others.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30

The Six reel Photoplay

"The City of Purple Dreams."

By Edwin Baird.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

EMPIRE

THEATRE

LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY

Showing this Week

The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"Masks & Faces"

THE GREAT BRITISH WONDER PICTURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

A STARTER

For those who are in love!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers (Bombay) present

THE STORY OF TO-DAY!—FROM REX BEACH'S POWERFUL BOOK!

STARRING

ALICE JOYCE.

THE "VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

Can a girl deliberately flirt with and deceive for revenge the man she loves? Can a man carry revenge in his heart for twelve years? Which is the most skilful love-maker—an Englishman, Frenchman or American? Do you know the entire art of flirtation? Did you ever hear of a psychological revenge? Is jealousy a disease? See Vitagraph's new super-film, "The Vengence of Durand."

ALICE JOYCE
In Scene From Vitagraph's
"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

THE "VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

Her father had reared her with the single idea of revenge. It was her fate then to inflict revenge upon the man she loved.

Her mother and been driven to suicide by the jealousy of her father. This girl had to carry out her father's revenge.

The dagger her mother had used to slay herself with was the altar at which her father's worshipped.

Striving to inflict torture on the brain of the man she loved, this girl really tortured herself.

THIS WEEK TILL FRIDAY.

THIS IS A WEST-END PICTURE.

5 Reels—6,000 feet.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME!

Box Rs. 2, Sofa Re. 1, 1st Class As. 12, Upper Class As. 8, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 2.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING

ANITA STEWART
AND
CHARLES RICHMAN

A wonderfully dramatic photo-play, blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of super-interest and conviction.

ALSO
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
AND
THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT
"The Varsity Boat Race,---1920"

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week another, Indian Mythological Wonder

SATEE PARVATI

AND

DAKSHA YAGNA

It is a story of stories. It takes you back to the Prehistoric Times.

ARE YOU READY?

Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK ANOTHER HIT

Draopadi Vastra Harana

You all remember Mahabharata.
Here is
MAHABHARATA PICTURISED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The Leyland Hodgson

REVUE COMPANY.

IN THE

LATEST LONDON REVUES

To-day, Tuesday, 27th April 1920
"JERRY AND COMPANY."

Wednesday, 28th April 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Thursday, 29th April and Friday, 30th and Saturday, 1st May, 1920
"PERSINA."

Sunday, May 2nd 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Plan at ROSE & Co. up-to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

6th, 7th, and 8th Episodes of

"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"
"The Iron Test"

Featuring

ANTONIO MORENO CAROL HOLLOWAY
ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY
ANTONIO MORENO CAROL HOLLOWAY

A Stupendous Melodramatic Photoplay Serial

Episode 6—FIERY FATE
Episode 7—THE WHIRLING TRAP
Episode 8—THE MAN EATER

See it at your Favourite Picture Theatre

"The Iron Test"

The last word in Melodramatic Thrills.

"Gaumont Graphic" The latest news in Pictures.
"Leathery Love Affairs" A two-reel Comedy.

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming! Coming!!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

Bandman Comedy Co.

Monday 3rd May 1920
"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

Tuesday 4th May 1920
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

Wednesday 5th May 1920
"MR. WU."

Thursday 6th May 1920
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

Friday 7th May 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday 8th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

Sunday 9th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS AT ROSE & COMPANY.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE

IN THE

BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations"

BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.

also

PATHE GAZETTE

and

A LUKE COMEDY

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. daily Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Resrd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICKS MALTED MILK
Is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.

Homar's Sugarine.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

An ounce of this wonderful vegetable preparation made to substitute three pounds of sugar in this high time ac 0/8/-. A harmless beneficial to health and the most economical preparation.

Government Analyser and eminent physicians have certified it being free from all injurious ingredients.

4 to 5 drops to sweeten a cup of tea, coffee, milk, syrup, etc., 7 to 8 drops for a bottle of any sweet-drinks, lemonade, etc. Can be profitably used for Cakes, Pastries, Pudding, Biscuits and so on.

P. N. BHARUCHA,
Agent,
HOMAR'S SUGARINE,
Parsee Street, Camp INDORE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office will be removed to 94, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 26th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,
JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE
rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
5 Sk Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
[General Shaw. Merchants,
LAHORE.

AIR

Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,390, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS.—Please register your motor cars and motor cycles before the 30th instant, for the monthly Auction sale on 9th May, at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 445

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHAUFFEUR, pay Rs. 35 to 40. Apply to N. C. MEHTA, Esq., I.C.S., Sar Sooba, Umam. 477

REQUIRED for Service in Persia. Qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR. Apply SHAW WALLACE & CO., Hornby Road 499

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST. Apply personally MANAGER THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD. 484

WANTED—A competent Salesman and two HINDU CLERKS, one Matric, in a Mercantile firm. Those knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply to P. O. Box No. 2061 (Bombay). 455

WANTED—One thoroughly competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating speed and salary required with copies of testimonials o Box No. 450, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 469

WANTED—A LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER for Matheran Steam Light Tramway Company, Limited. Hindoo or native Christian preferred. Apply with testimonial to the ENGINEER and LOCO SUPDTT., Neral G. I. P. Ry. 493

WANTED—An experienced L. M. and S., or M. B. B. S. as MEDICAL OFFICER, Sunth State, salary Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply DEWAN, Sunth Rampur Stating experience, caste, age, etc. 492

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SECRETARY to take entire charge of a big office management; Monthly salary Rs 150-20-200. Candidates willing to lodge Rs. 3,000 cash deposit and prepared to join at once need apply Box No. 451, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 471

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES Typists, male and Female, short-hand typists, Export, Import manager, Teachers, compounders Engineers, motor-drivers, Bill Collectors, Customs Clerks, Salesmen, general Clerks, L.C.E. or B.E., Apply to Box No. 455, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle" 491

WANTED.

WANTED—A cheap second-hand COTTAGE PIANO in any condition. Please write to R. MASTER, Essak Building, Parel. 489

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 196

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 8th May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

A FEW Brand New five-seater FORD TOURING CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 346

FOR SALE.—ORDINARY and DEFERRED SHARES of the British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpur. What offers? Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

FOR SALE—One four seater FORD CAR in excellent condition. Price paid Rs. 3,000 Will consider best offers. Apply to Messrs. SIMPSON FRITH & CO., LTD., York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, for inspection. 479

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly overhauled, 83 Model OVERLAND CAR in perfect running order with Dynamo and Magneto on view at EMPRESS AUTOMOBILES near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. 485

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—50 Power Looms plant with complete preparatory Machinery for immediate sale in England. For full particulars and prices apply sharp to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 487

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor. New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE of The Savoy Hotel's Valuable Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Easy Chairs, Grand Piano, Billiard Tables Glass., Crockery, Platedware, Cutlery etc; Wallace Street; Fort, To-day at 2 p.m. 4[illegible]

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street. Govalia Talao, Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

TO BE LET—Immediately Newly erected GODOWNS at Sir Harkisandas Hospital, New Charney Road. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHUVANDAS, Purshotam Building opposite Royal Opera House. 481

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo-Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,

Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—For the Medical Department of a First Class State in Kathiawar, an ASSISTANT SURGEON, graduated in any University. Initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 100, 125, 150 and 200. The Services are pensionable and leave, etc., according to State Rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 452 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 476

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of rupees two hundred and fifty (Rs. 250) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose name will have stood on the Register of Shares on Friday the 16th Apr. 1920, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg & Mfg Co Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
353 Agents.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1919.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd.—Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to 3rd May both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9812

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the DISTILLATION and SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR in the STATE for three years from 1977 to 1979 Bikram, will be AUCTIONED, at NABHA on the 5th May, 1920.

Intending contractors are requested to attend this office on the said date. The terms and conditions will be read over at the time of auction.

BEDI HUKAM SINGH,
Director of Commerce and Industries,
305 Nabha State.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL (with good knowledge of English and Hindi and Administrative experience) for Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswaty Vidyalaya, consisting of a Sanskrit College, High English School and Vernacular Department. Commercial Classes are intended to be opened shortly. Pay according to qualifications. Free quarters. The selected candidate will be expected to join in the first week of June next. Only orthodox Hindus need apply to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswaty Vidyalaya,
134, Machuabazar Street, Calcutta.
342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. MG. CO.

TENDER FOR WASTES.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of Wastes ready and to be manufactured for 6 months, ending 30th September, 1920, as deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender.

For tender forms and other particulars apply at the mill.

T. T. WAGLE,
Manager.
470

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those shareholders of the above company who have not yet paid the 1st Call money, that the Directors have extended the time of the payment of the same up to the 15th May, 1920. They are hereby informed that if they fail to pay the 1st Call money at the Registered office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on or before the 15th May aforesaid, their shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Per Pro J. C. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents.
478

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 13812 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Chhaganlal Amritlal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
482 Agents.

NOTICE

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER for Agra Municipality. Candidates applying must be holders of Degrees from a University of repute and at least six years' experience on Municipal works in a large City. Pay Rs. 500 with Rs. 50 annual increment rising to Rs. 700 plus Rs. 50 horse allowance. Bonus and contribution to the provident fund as usual. Applications should be addressed to EXECUTIVE OFFICER AGRA MUNICIPAL BOARD, up to 30th April, 1920. 468

NOTICE.

THE EIGHT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the registered office of the Company, Naysari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. H. Bhabha and Mr. R. D. Tata as Directors.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. J. H. Bhabha and Mr. R. D. Tata, who retire in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. H. P. Gibbs who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS OF COMPANY will be CLOSED from 17th May to 29th May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be paid from 1st June, 1920., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 17th May, 1920, and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of such Shareholders. 498

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 300 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December 1919, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1920, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th instant, on production of their Shares Certificates.

By order of the Board,
For The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1920. 352

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSED.

APPLICATIONS for all the Shares required for the Capital of the Company having been received the subscription will be closed from Tuesday the 27th instant.

By the order of the Managing Agents,
HIRALAL ATMARAM,
Secretary.
Dated 26th April, 1920. 456

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of levelling, metalling, &c., the private streets known as (1) Mahomedan Street, (2) Chinchpokli Cross Lane, (3) Sankli Street 4th Cross Lane and (4) Akalkote Lanes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th April, 1920. 498

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) Hoes or Powras (2) Axes picks (3) Wool-lead (4) Lead pig (5) Hose canvas and (6) Hose Rubber will be received up to 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of July 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commmissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
26-6-1020. 480

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GIRDHARDAS GOVINDJI has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, saare, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (Fazendars being the Trustees of Dady Sheth Charity Estate), containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3930 and 3931 and Street Nos. 68 and 70, all which premises are situated on the South side of the Agiary Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Dinshaw Maneckjee Guntroop and now of Gangadhar Vijbhukhandas, on the South by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the house of late Nusservanji Ardeshir Bhangi and now of Nowroji Dorabji Karanjia and on the North by Dady Sheth Agiary Lane.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1920.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
495

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINSHAW HORMUSJI BODE, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are, therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claim, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished or waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Silloo Villa situate, lying and being at Cirrus Avenue Club Road, Byculla on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,105 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 3528 (1) and bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 88 of the said Estate, on or towards the West by Plot No. 86 of the said Estate on or towards the North by a service passage and on or towards the South by the Cirrus Avenue aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4090 (3) and Street No. 87.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1920.
PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
474

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and offers will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of Sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent on the price of the total area offered to be purchased. The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received uptil the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Owner.
391

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HARIDAS JADAVJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Ghatcooper to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Meadows Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those cultivated and uncultivated pieces of Land except the land admeasuring 40.0 square yards on which the Bungalow of Messrs. Shavakshaw Bomanji Rumwalla and Darabshaw Bomanji Rumwalla the "Suti" and "Nadi Istata" tenures and the grass and bhatland fields trees shrubs and fish khaddies situate at the village of Ghatcooper Turf Trombay in the Taluka of Trombay in the Thana Collectorate, formerly standing in the name of Jehangir Framji Kawasji Banaji deceased and then in the names of Hirabai, widow of Dadabhai Jamasji Rumwalla deceased and in the name of Bomanji Dadabhai Rumwalla deceased in the Register and Survey Books of the said Thana Collectorate and in the Books of the Khote Haji Soomar, containing by admeasurement from 175 to 200 acres or thereabouts and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the East by a Tank and a stream water called "Koondacha Vahal," on or towards the West by his called "Goorchar Marcholi," on or towards the North by a field called Dhoopondies and by the lands or fields formerly of Gaitan Sallu Parrel Jambu Kurria Kohun Khatao Raghu Pitambur and others and now in the tenure or occupation of Shavakshaw Bomanji Darabshaw Bomanji Raghu Pitamber and others, on or towards the South part the properties formerly of Parshottam Nathoo Haji Sumar and others and now of Javerbai widow of Parshottam Nathu Haji Sumar and others partly by a well-called "Merckbecha" also known by the name of "Khambiacha" "Verra" and partly by a well and also by the Sewree Hill and which said pieces of land are charged with an annual assessment of Rupees 321-1-6 to the said Khote Haji Sumar under Government and which said pieces of land are assessed by the Collector of Thana under 124, 125, 126, 127 128, 129 13 to 134; 142; 143, 145 to 155; 156, 157, 159, 160 162, 163, 164; 171, 189, 201 to 204 207; 209; and Nos. 4; 7 to 20, 23 24, 27, 29 31 32 and 33, and 34, 46, 48 49 in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, District Thana.

Dated this 23rd April, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
173

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYANTILAL RAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor under the age of 18 years by N. H. Moos, Esqr., guardian of his property of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate at Mahim in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, estimated to contain about 43,000 forty-three thousand square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77-195, 378, 496, 560 and 650, New Nos. 3612, Old Survey Nos. 247, 248, 249, 253, 254, New Survey Nos. 1/1574 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660 (1), 4660 (2), 4661, 4662, and 4665, 4663, 4664, Street Nos. 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1019A, 1020, 1021 and 1024, 1022 and 1023 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Road leading to Gopi Tank Road, on or towards the West formerly by Jamli or Tunger Tank Road being the continuation of the Bhandarwara Road and Now by Cadell Road, on or towards the North by pieces of land bearing Nos. 1575, 1576 and 1577 in the Survey of 1869-70 and on or towards the South by Bhandarwara Cross Road.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
497

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN

EASTERN LIFE Or MARRIAKE POLICY which is a scource of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day.

Address
THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED,
Provident Society,
193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Vilcassim Bros"
JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.
The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.
A Trial order will convince you
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF BOTTLES, SUGAR GRAIN COUNTRY TOBACCO, MISCELLANEOUS STORE IN VARIOUS LOTS,
ON THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Asst.-Director of Supply and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock A and B Warehouse the following Government goods, curry powder, bottles, sugar, cocoanut oil, dirty ghee, condiment powder mixed ghee, Country tobacco, tubs, drums, hoops iron and miscellaneous stores in various lots.

Also,
SALE ON 30TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT MAZAGON DEPOT.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Depot, the following goods: Bran Baling wire large stock by the order of Assistant Director Supply and Transport (Embk) Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.

A deposit of 50 per cent must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 10 (ten) days after the sale otherwise the amount paid and goods will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, ETC.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 27th, April, 1920 at their Rooms 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following Household Furniture and Jewellery, Drawing Room Suites, Cupboards, Almirahs, Teapoys, Cycles, Gramophones, Office Tables, Chairs, Sofas, etc. etc.

Jewellery comprising of Diamonds Rings Pearls Neckles, Bangles, Koodas Diamond ear rings; Dnamonds, Cluster Rings, etc. etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 27th April 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES DHULIA COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Chabla and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction sale of 16th April 1920, Seth Champsy Mansey.

63 Bales Dhulia Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 760 TINS JANGBARI GHEE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chotalal Vadilal at his godown near Darapitha at Gothlanki, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Khoja Esmail Khimji Poonja.

760 Tins Jangbari ghee.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th instant 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by public auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood P. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.) nearly new electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Henderson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay 27th April 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CURRY ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3585 of 1919.
Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others...Defendants.

By order of Mr Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Saleh Mohomed and others were defendants) who has been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made in the abovementioned Suit on the 5th day of February 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements chawls and building situate on the public Road leading from Parel or Mahim Road, otherwise called Curry Road to Foras Island in Bombay in the registration district of Bombay which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95 New No. 16585, Old Survey No. Nil New Survey No. 2/2543 and which said messuages and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under F. Ward No. 302, 303 (1) and 303 (2) Street No. 59-60 and 60A and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Lakhmidass Hurribhoy, on the West and North by the property of Karadas Khetsey and on the South by the Cross Road leading from Parel to Mahim Road now called Curry Road and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Attorneys of the Receiver Messrs. Edelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their Office on Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April 1920.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	15,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Stocks at New York May	40.91
,, ,, July	38.85
,, ,, Oct.	35.44
Spot Cotton at New York	41.75
,, ,, Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	39.70
,, ,, Oct.	35.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11½
Demand Bills	3.38.00
Silver Commercial Bars	116½

New York, April 23rd.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	139,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	21,000
Week's Exports to Japan	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,24 0000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,116,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 24th.

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	69 5/8
,, 2 months hence	67

Closing Tone of Silver:—Very steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 days market loans	6 3/8
Consols 2½%	46½
Rupee Paper 3½%	63½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58
Government Securities 3%	47½
Ex. On London at Paris, France	65.80

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7 3½
Hongkong Bank	£123
National Bank	£6 5½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 24th.

Funding Loan 4%	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4%	£78 1/2
5% New	£86 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 24th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs	1,925,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nearest Value	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£39
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£45

Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Nearest Value	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Quoted	£18½
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Sellers	£41

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Brazlers	£110
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	83
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	84/6
Do. Do Karachi Aug.-Sept.	85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/2
Plantation 'First Latex Crepe April Paid	1/2

Tone:—Steadier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 26.

To-day the Marwadi Bazaar opened easier at Rs. 456 for Fully Good Broach July-August delivery, but by gradual advance touched Rs. 461 at which rate a slight reaction came and the price reached Rs. 458 which was the closing quotation. The price for F G Broach April-May was about Rs. 10 higher than that of July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 459, advanced to Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 458½.

Ready cotton is dull with little enquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May 470½
Fully Good Bengal	July-Aug. 458½
,, ,,	May 245
Fine Oomras	July 266
,, ,,	May 333
,, ,,	July 344

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 26th APRIL 1920.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May 245
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July 265
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May 468
Fine M.G. Oomras	May 332
,, ,,	July 342
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July Aug. 458

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	—	280	260	240	Ready
M G Sind Punjab	..	280	260	240	..
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	380	355	325	..	..
Central P. No. 1	450	425	380	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	425	405	370	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	520	500	485	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th April 1920.

Cotton	16,323 Bales.
Wheat	5,546 Cwts.
Linseed	3 938 ,,
Rape etc	10,251 ,,
Gingellyseed	467 ,,
Poppyseed	399 ,,
Groundnuts	149 ,,
Castorseed	1,071 ,,
Rice	150,605 ,,
Myrabollams	2 192 ,,
Cottonseed	11,454 ,,
Myrasead	302 ,,
Gram	1,475 ,,
Jewar	610 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	280 ,,
Barlee	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 26th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Ready	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	58 0 0	8 2 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	58 0 0	8 1 0
,, ,, Karachi Benga	58 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 13 0	13 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 2 0
,, ,, Thin	15 8 0	16 2 0
Cottonseed, White 85-15	110 0 0	22 0 0
,, Gular 75-25	95 0 0	19 0 0
,, Gular 50-50	80 0 0	18 0 0
,, Black	80 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	84 0 0	18 8 0
Mowrasead	78 0 0	..
Barley	52 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	12 12 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	8 14 6
Linseed May	16 7 0

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 26th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. As. P.
Davida No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 2 3
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 4 3
Shapurji No. 6½	0 13 9
Japan No. 40/1	3 5 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 2 3
Do. No. 2/40	3 2 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/8
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Usa Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 3/8
Fcs Demand	980
American Dollars	227
Hongkong	2 8½
Shanghai	308½
Japan	167
Singapore	102½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 26.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 23-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/3 3/8.
D D on London, 2/3 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/4 1/2.
D D on Paris, Frcs 710.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frcs 805.
T T on Japan, Rs. 107.
60 Days' Sight, Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.88.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 65.10.
London Silver Spot D, 69 5/8.
London Silver Forward D, 67.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 99½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 58½.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak and closed strong owing to bulls purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 290 N, Bombay Cotton 1560, Bombay Dyeing 3890 xd, Bombay Uniteds 2300 N, Century 1350 xd, Central India 5475, Colaba Land 3280, Coorla 3300 N, Crescent 720, Currimbhoy 1210, David 1775, Fazulbhoy 1800, Finlay 1495, Indore Malwa 685, Kastoorchand 2950, Khatav 860, Kohinoor 4525, Madhowji 4700, New City 4200 N, New Great 1140, Pearls 1320, Premier 300, Shapurji 380, Simplex 1175, Swan 1485, Swadeshi 5600, Tata Mill 2850, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1237/8, Bombay Burma 802/8, Bt Burma Petrol 22/8, Bombay Tramway 1105 xd, Bombay Steam 510, Bundi Cement 60, Ind Cement 610 N, Katni ord 330, Katni def 1700, New India Insurance 35 pr, Shivrajpur 34, Tata ord 185, Tata def 970, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 490, Scindia Steam 18 pr, B I G Insurance 10 pr, Tata Bank 57.

COTTON.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 10th April, 1920, were 131,818 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 62,664 bales and 64,747 bales in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September, 1919) to 10th April, 1920, were 2,140,146 bales, as against 1,529,069 bales in the corresponding period of 1918-19 and 1,375,848 bales in 1917-18.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 8th April, 1920, was 1,120,000 bales, as against 1,022,000 bales at about the corresponding date of 1919.

The total imports during the week ending 10th April, 1920, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 30 million yards as against 12 million yards and 13 million yards in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 2,384 tons, as against 1,796 tons in 1919 and 2,277 tons in 1918.

WHEAT RETURNS.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 10th April, 1920, were 5,790 tons, as against 14,391 tons and 17,629 tons for the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 166 tons, as against 11 tons and 11,638 tons in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. These weekly figures of exports are now almost entirely compiled from adjusted shipping bills.

RICE POSITION.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 10th April, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919, were approximately as below:—

Rangoon:—From 1st January to 10th April, 1920—by rail 219,300 tons, by boat 800,100 tons total 1,019,400 tons; from 1st January to 12th April, 1919, 762,400 tons.

Bassein:—From 1st January to 10th April, 1920—by rail 29,400 tons, by boat 195,200 tons, total 224,600 tons; from 1st January to 12th April, 1919, total 195,500 tons.

Taking the same period for comparison, the imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes amounted to 174,927 tons in 1920, as against 337,737 tons in 1919.

Rice entered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 10th April, 1920, amounted to 217,036 tons and 6,516 tons, respectively as against 337,727 tons in 1919.

during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 10th April, 1920, amounted to 25,289 tons, of which 4,637 tons were consigned to Calcutta.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th April, 1920 was 29.988 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but to comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam private secretary, Captain C. E. Beson, and Lieutenant K. G. Rant Aides-de-Camp reached Government House, Mahableshwar on Monday.

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded under the Press Act from "Hurriyat," a daily vernacular paper recently started in [illegible]

IRRITATING PRICKLY HEAT.

RASH, SWELLINGS AND SORES QUICKLY CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

A very common complaint in India and all hot climates is prickly heat. This tingling, burning irritation, which attacks both Native and European, resembles sharp pin-pricks moving over the legs, back, arms and neck, and is due to the over-heating of the skin scales and excessive perspiration.

The only effective way to stop this itching is to apply soothing dressings of Zam-Buk. The rare herbal juices from this unique balm are naturally absorbed into the skin, thus purifying the pores, invigorating the tissue, and imparting a degree of health and elasticity to the skin that enables it to resist the evil effects of intense heat.

The skin that is regularly dressed with Zam-Buk will not smart, burn or itch. It will keep free from irritating spots and pimples. There will be no temptation to scratch and rub. Consequently the door will be kept safely closed against the germs of skin-disease or blood-poison. Zam-Buk has not only the unique advantage of being prepared from certain rare herbs, but that other advantage of being absolutely free from all animal fats.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for Eczema, Ulcers, Boils, Ringworm, Piles, Bad Legs, Poisoned Wounds, sire feet Insect Bites and Stings. Delhi Sores, jungle Sores Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Heat Rash, Festering Proud Flesh, Rheumatism, Itch, Scalp Troubles, and all Inflamed or Irritable conditions of the skin.

Beware of foreign imitations which are always unsuited by our Indial climate for human use. You must insist upon getting the only genuine Zam-Buk, which is enclosed in cardboard outer-case, printed in the principal native languages. Look for the native lettering on the package, also on the sheet of directions for use, wrapped round every box of the Balm.

Sold by all chemists, at Rs. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. By post at Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Messrs. Kemp and Co. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, P. Broks and Co., Karachi, E. M. [illegible] Co., Rangoon, or The Colombo

The Congress Sub-Committee's Report

ON THE

Punjab Disturbances.

IN TWO VOLS.

PRICE RS. 6.

Can be had of:—

1. D. B. Taraporevala & Sons, Fort, Bombay.
2. AllIndia Home Rule League, Fort, Bombay.
3. Swadeshi Sabha, Fort, Bombay.
4. Ramchandra Govind and Sons, Kaldevi Bombay.
5. N. M. Tripathi & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay
6. Indu Prakash Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
7. Bombay Vaibhav Press, Sandhurst Road Bombay.
8. Ramkrishna & Sons, LAHORE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.

S S Barpeta, Slighthem, Busreh.
S S Barala, Coleborn, Busreh.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Kashger, Smith, London
S S Mandala, Swanson, London.
S S City of Karachi, Brown Liverpool.
S S Atna, Abing Christania.

DEPARTURLS.

April 26.

S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday

S S Anglier, Hadrwich, Antwerp.
S S Orissa, Bishop, Calcutta.
S S Chakrata, Elton, Karachi.
S S Nellore, Murray, China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Adolph Worman for London.
Steamer Glenlevon for Antwerp.
Steamer Nagpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Othello for Hull ietc.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S Slighthem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E Coleborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain T G Brewin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Atna:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Atna, 2,874 tons, Captain O Abing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christania, with a general cargo.

S S Kashger:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kashger, 5,538 tons, Captain C G Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 8th instant a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3,020 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S S Anglier:—The T M Company's steamer Anglier, 2,147 tons, Captain T Hardwich, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Orissa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain W J Bishop will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain G R Elton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nellore: The P and O S N Company's China mail steamer Nellore, 4,299 tons, Captain T Murray, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 26th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kofuku Maru	Kobe	30/4	O S Kaisha
B Atna	Calcutta	..	Graham & Co
C/R Varzin	N F	..	Graham & Co
D /E Portland Maru	Mobe	2-5	N Y Kaisha
F Warturm	Liverpool	29-4	W & A G & Co
L/N Styria	N F	..	M M & Co
M Shinsei Maru	N F	15/17-4	J M & Co
O Nizam	N F	N F	T M & Co
Q Alstern	New York	2-5	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	N F	..	K N & Co
Saraswati	Jamnagar	29-4	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Arne	2 Months	31-5	T M & Co
Dictaiwn	4 days	9-4	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Anglier	Antwerp	23 4	W & A G & Co
3 Barfore	P Galt	30 4	M M & Co
5 Umagee Maru	Kobe	28-5	O S Kaisha
8 Laplata	Rangoon	28 4	J F & Co
9 Shinyo Maru	Kobe	30-4	N Y Kaisha
10/11 Itoi	Kobe	N F	M M & Co
12/13 Saigon Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
14 Zayasi	N F	N F	H S Shuhtary Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 H T			
Huntsend	Hongkong	24 4	W & A G & Co
2 Orissa		25 4	M M & Co
3 Adolph	Woermann	N F	M M & Co
4 Sobiona	Trieste	23-4	Lloyd Triestino
N S Parvati	N F	17-4	R E C & Co
5 City of London	Liverpool	..	K N & Co
6 Egypt	N F	..	M M & Co
7 Chakrata	Karachi	26-4	M M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	M M & Co
O/8 14 Answald		..	D R I M
15 Huntspill		..	W H G & Co
16 A T Vita	Santhampton	1-5	M M & Co
17 Polladern	Busra	..	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Kowelt	N F	..	T M & Co
Shwedagon	Rangoon	27 4	Indo Purna & Co

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the next week. Hour stated in Bombay mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth in ft.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth in ft.
Apl				Apl.		
Mon.	26	m 5 6	24 8	26	m 11 19	18 7
		4a 26	2			
Tues.	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 6	19 0
		7 22a	26 0		0 54a	19 1
Wed.	28	m 8 4	25 2	28	m 2 5	18 2
		8 30a	26 2		2 8a	19 1
Thu.	29	m 9 12	26 1	29	m 2 53	17 5
		9 13a	26 5		3 9a	18 11
Fri	30	m 9 57	27 0	30	m 3 34	16 8
	May 1	9 58a	25 7	May 1	3 55a	18 9
Sat.		m 10 37	27 8		m 4 5	16 2
		10 34a	26 8		4 36a	18 7
Sun.	2	m 11 14	28 1	2	m 4 40	15 9
		7a	26 9		5 13a	18 6

April 26 (Monday) Sunrise 6h 14m Sunset 6h. 59m.
,, 27 (Tuesday) ,, 6h 14m ,, 6h 59m.
,, 28 (Wednesday) ,, 6h 13m ,, 7h 0m
,, 29 (Thursday) ,, 6h 12m ,, 7h. 0m.
,, 30 (Friday) ,, 6h 12m ,, 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Saturday) ,, 6h 11m. ,, 7h. 1m.
,, 2 (Sunday) ,, 6h 11m ,, 7h. 1m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h 24-7m p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d	6h. 54-2m p.m
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h 13-1m. a.m
First Quarter		25d.	6h 57-5m. p m

A Punjab Government Press Communique notifies that the Cinematograph Act will be made operative shortly in the Province when Rules and regulations pertaining [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 25.

A few falls of rain have been caused by Western disturbances in Kashmir and have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo and Mymensingh three quarters of an inch, Yamethin, Cox's Bazar one, and Sonemarg one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.746 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7 ,,
Dew Point	75.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.741 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.2 ,,
Genttal Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind	168 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—A few insignificant showers are reported. Skies are clear in the west and are lightly or moderately clouded in the east. Humidity is above normal at most stations. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi, but is above it at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen and is nearly normal at most stations: Allahabad recorded a maximum of 109 degrees F. yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports a thunderstorm and 0.90" of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess, and temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat, but is above it in Cutch. Day temperature is in excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south-western districts. Day temperature is in slight excess; Akola recorded a maximum of 110 deg. F. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division. Night temperature is above the average throughout.

General Remarks.—Local rainfall has occurred in north-west Rajputana, south Malabar, Ceylon and in the neighbourhood of the Nilgiri hills. Elsewhere weather has been practically dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Punjab.

Local showers are likely in the Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 25TH APRIL, 1920.

A few falls of rain have been caused by the western disturbance in Kashmir and have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Mysore, the chief amounts being Toungoo three-quarters of an inch, Yamethin, Cox's Bazar one, Mymensingh three-quarters and Sonamarg one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 26th APL. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 8 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Deficiency since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	91.6	70.0	68	..	6.07	+2.91
Muskat	92.0	79.2	50	..	0.82	—3.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.0	72.6	61	..	2.06	+0.28
Rawalpindi	74.9	58.1	57	0.05	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	93.2	67.8	55	0.01	3.33	—0.51
Hissar	103.5	73.8	44	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	105.6	71.4	30	..	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	106.0	76.1	34	0.02	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	110.4	78.5	23	..	2.10	+0.10
Mainpuri	110.5	74.0	22	..	1.43	—1.07
Jhansi	109.9	68	26	..	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	108.9	76.1	29	..	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	109.7	75.1	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	78.2	40	..	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	86.	78.2	81	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	101.8	77.4	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jalpur	105.5	73.3	23	..	2.71	+1.08
Kotah	109.6	82.6	19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.4	72.4	18	..	0.72	—0.61
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	98.6	74.5	58	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	87.1	79.5	81	..	1.07	—0.24
Veraval	8	75.9	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	105.1	73.9	51	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	76.0	47	..	3.08	+2.11
Surat	10	75.1	56	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad	108.9	78.1	49	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	107.9	75.0	56	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	104.1	75.6	45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore	105.6	77.1	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jabbolpore	1	5.8	71.3	27	..	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	107.0	78.8	17	..	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	103.9	76.0	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	94.4	78.3	..	..	6.54	+5.28
Akola	110.5	77.5	18	..	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	109.2	84.9	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	109.4	81.6	34	..	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	107.7	82.0	42	..	2.52	—0.96
Balpur	105.6	80.4	64	..	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.1	68	..	0.73	—0.34
Harmugoa	89.8	81.6	75	..	0.73	—0.34
Karwar	90.7	74.0	88	..	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	73.4	28	..	1.83	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.0	72.0	25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	104.0	70.0	51	..	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	105.1	81.0	46	..	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur	103.0	79.1	61	..	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0	70.9	89	0.08	6.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	105.3	73.3	14	..	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	108.9	80.3	31	..	2.10	—0 20
Hyderabad	101.6	82.3	59	..	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.4	76.2	74	0.02	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.3	75.9	83	0 01	23.86	+13.69
Cochin	91.7	74.9	79	0.08	2.51	+10.44
Colombo	87.1	74.5	95	1.26	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1	70.2	72	..	13.48	+5.79
Bellary	99.2	80.1	54	..	6.31	+2.14
Cuddapah	104.6	67.4	66	..	6.66	+4.13
Madras	95.3	7.6	69	..	27.00	+5.60
Bangalore	98.4	69.2	66	..	7.80	+2.87
Coimbatore	94.2	72.2	76	0.70	6.48	+1.28
Trichinopoly	97.2	71.1	71	..	10.29	+3.66

BACKACHE, HEADACHE AND OTHER ACHES SIMPLY MEAN IMPURITIES IN BLOOD.

Otherwise you couldn't have such troubles says a medical man. Purify the blood by drinking a good home-made medicinal water and see how quickly they go. The following simple inexpensive compound will give you the essential constituents of famous natural curative medicinal spring waters, as exactly ascertained by analysis.

The best way to purify the blood quickly is by thoroughly flushing out the kidneys, liver and intestinal tract. Merely taking pills to stimulate or even irritate the liver to temporary convulsive action will not do. You must thoroughly flush out and cleans all the filtering and eliminative organs. This will stop any absorption of poisons into the blood. Now, as regards the poisons already in the blood, there is one sure way to get at them. Simply drink an abundance of alkaline mineral water—two or three tumblerfuls a day being none too many. This, if it is very strongly alkaline, will quickly be absorbed into the blood, since that, of course, is the only way it can reach the kidneys. While in the blood the alkaline water dissolves and neutralises any uric acid or other impurities with which it comes in contact. Then it will be filtered out expelled by the kidneys, taking with it all the impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. The effect of this process will be to relieve pain and impart strength and tone to the whole system, which has thus been flushed clear of painful, nerve-depressing, and kidney-clogging impurities. The astonishing benefits are usually noticeable within a day or two. To prepare the alkaline m

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Indo-British Institution: annual meeting of subscribers, School Bulding, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Memorial Parade, Colaba, 7-15 a.m.

Annual Prize-giving, St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum, 6 p.m. His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rates on the 23rd and 24th instant were 387¼ and 388 respectively.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Sunday was 120 as against 223 on the corresponding day last year and 124 in 1918.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-morrow, at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.). Mr. Joseph Baptista, the President of the Association, will preside.

FOR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rate, 28 hours; Deferred, 32 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rate, 15½ hours; Deferred, 18 hours.

DERARTURE OF ARCHBISHOP OFGOA TO PORTUGAL.

His Excellency Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier, Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies, and His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, accompanied by their respective Secretaries, Monsignore Sebastiao d'Oliveira Xavier and the Rev. D. B. Videira, are leaving for Portugal via Rome to-morrow, by the s. s. Gablonz, which leaves the Alexandra Docks shed No. 4 after 8 a.m.

ANTHOPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary mouthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:—(1) "A Bihari Folk Tale of the 'Wicked Queens Type' and its Analogue from the District of Murshidabad in Bengal." By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra. (2) "The Liturgical Services of the Parsees. The Yacna. Its Liturgical Apparatus." By Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

"ENGLAND IN YE OLDEN TIME."

To-night at the Central Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society, Mr. A. G. Masland will lecture on "England in Ye Olden Time." He deals with the life of the people from Norman to Tudor times, and his lecture is illustrated with slides, many of which have been specially prepared for the occasion. The chair will be taken at 9-15 p.m., by Mr. A. H. S. Aston. The lecture is open to the public.

A BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

A sentence of nine months' hard labour was passed yesterday, on each of Budhan Vajiralli, Jumma Pirbux and Vazirkhan Bashirkhan, who were charged before Mr. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Deputy Inspector Baker, with being in the illicit possession of 2 maunds and 25 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 3,280, found at a shop owned by the third accused, situated at Masjid Lane. It appeared that in consequence of certain information Hussainkhan Allikhan, Police Constable No. 586/C, accompanied by others, raided the abovementioned shop on the 4th instant and found the three accused there—the second and the third accused had a bag each, in their hands. On the approach of the police they threw out the bags and all three made an attempt to run away. But they were arrested by the police and the witnesses and the opium was found in the bags.

The accused pleaded guilty and were convicted accordingly.

ALLOTMENT OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

On Thursday, the 22nd April, 1920, the amount of applications for Reverse Councils was £59,020,000, out of which 2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

Applications received.

Calcutta:—Immediates £25,193,000; Deferreds £300,000; Total £25,493,000; Allotted £866,000.

Bombay:—Immediates £27,198,000; Deferreds £1,979,000; Total £29,177,000; Allotted £986,000.

Madras:—Immediates £3,550,000; Deferreds £800,000; Total £4,350,000; Allotted £148,000.

Total:—Immediates £55,941,000; Deferreds £3,079,000; Total £59,020,000; Allotted £2,000,000.

KHILAFAT FUND.

SIR FAZULLBHOY'S DONATION.

The donation of Rs. 25,000 promised by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim towards the Khilafat Fund, has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee.

MR. TILAK'S MANIFESTO.

APPROVED BY DADAR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Committee of the Association:—

"The Dadar National Association (formerly Dadar Home Rulers' Club) heartily supports the formation of the Congress Democratic Party under the guidance of Mr. Tilak, and fully approves of the programme of work as stated in the manifesto; it also assures its entire assistance to them for the successful working out of the programme, and strongly recommends to the people to elect such men only as would unflinchingly stick to the mainifesto."

TRIKE ON N.-W. RY.

DUE TO DISMISSAL OF SEVEN MEN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 26.

About 5,000 men of the North-Western Railway Carriage and Wagon Department Workshops, Moghulpura went on strike to-day. It is stated that the cause of the strike is due to the dismissal of seven men of the Gas and Vacuum Department.

"THE PEARL FISHERS."

RUSSIANS ELEVENTH GRAND OPERA.

The tuneful and dramatic grand opera by Georges Bizet, the same composer as "Carmen", being one of the lesser known operas, did not attract the crowded condition of the Royal Opera House on Sunday night, as has usually been the case. In fact, the houses of "The Demon" and "The Pearl Fishers" have been the smallest of the season. "The Pearl Fishers" is the eleventh opera performed by the Russian Grand Opera Company.

The scene of "The Pearl Fishers" is laid in Ceylon, but there was not much in the setting to suggest that we were for the time being in Ceylon. This was but a detail and did not at all interfere with the general performance. A Chief and a pearl fisher are both in love with a priestess, and both are friends. Thinking that their friendship might suffer because of this love affair, the two decide never to see the priestess again. The priestess, however appears as a veiled lady, and Nadir recognising her voice is much perturbed. Leila, the name of the priestess recognises Nadir, too. Leila had taken a vow to renounce love, a vow of which she was reminded by the high priest. Nadir and Leila, although knowing that to love might mean death to both, actually do love. During a storm, the high priest discovers the lovers and teaing away the veil from Leila discovers her personality and the two are sentenced to death. Upon Zurga, the chief, hearing of the death sentence, he is broken hearted, and an occasion presents itself wher Zurga, out of the great friendship he ha for Nadir, releases the prisoners and bid them fly. The wrathful high priest finds out what has happened, and sets up a hue and cry for the escaped prisoners, but all to no purpose. Zurga suffers death at the hand of the high priest.

There was more dancing by the Russian ballet than usual, the Misses Feoferoff, Nosovo, Morosova, Oasson and Noumova delighting those present with most graceful movements during the opening scene of the opera. There were only four principals who were Miss Kasanskaya (Leila), Mr. Cherenco (Nadir), Mr. Chrijianovsky (Zurga) and Mr. Tulzinoff (Nourabad, the high priest). There was much choral work, and concerted numbers by principals and chorus were not the least interesting of the opera. Not much action is suggested in latter part of the opera, many situations being associated with despondency and deep thought. Different temperaments were exhibited by the principals respectively. Amongst the music was a beautiful melody in waltz time, and in days gone by, that particular waltz, like many such from other grand operas, was a most popular one. It is introduced into the opera three or four times, and certainly suggested itself as the "subject." That melody could be heard during cocerted numbers, and the effect was fascinating, and a strong contrast to the general heaviness of the music.

Mr. Chrijianovsky has certainly given a better account of himself than he did with his singing as Zurga, but obviously he was suffering with a cold. Indeed, there were times when a cough interfered with his production. Mr. Ulianoff was down to plat Zurga, but his tall commanding presence was readily missed. Of course, Mr. Ulianoff had been worked very much during the previous three nights for succeeding his Demon, were Tonio and Alfio, and then came Escamillo. Mr. Cherenco sang well, and with plenty of dramatic power, but he does not look the romantic individual of Nadir, the pearl fisher. Of Miss Kasanskaya, we have had occasion to praise before. Possessing a capital presence and a voice, although not of a robust character, still of beautiful quality and sweetness, Miss Kasanskaya gave an attractive interpretation of Leila, and whether in solo work, or concerted efforts, she was as popular as ever. The dramatic aria in the first scene of the third act, where Leila was imploring for the life of Nadir, after the two had been sentenced to death, her appeals were remarkable, and her execution of trills and introduction of very high notes were masterly. Mr. Tulzinoff played the stern high priest with much power, and did all that he could to assist in he praiseworthy product on of "The Pearl Fishers."

The conductor was Mr. Vasilieff, and again he had musicians and principals and chorus well under control. To-night "La Juive" will be presented, the story of which is given elsewhere.

PRINCE CAROL.

END OF AGRA VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 26.

His Royal Highness Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Roumania, left Agra last night greatly pleased with his visit. The residents of Agra and suburbs had a novel experience when they heard a salute of 21 guns booming from the Fort at the stroke of midnight to herald His Royal Highness' departure.

CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 25.

The Crown Prince of Rumania was delighted with the architectural beauties of Fatepur Sikri and returning to Agra, rested for a few hours in the Circuit House. This evening he visited the Taj and the Fort. He leaves Agra at 11/50 to-night. The arrangements made for his reception and sightseeing by the Commissioner and Collector were excellent and pleased him very much.

A mixed train was derailed near Tirupuvanam about 20 miles from the Madura Junction on the South Indian Railway at 4/10 a.m. on the 25th instant. There were no injuries to the passengers or staff. There was dislocation of traffic for a brief duration, but the line was cleared and through running of trains resumed at 10/45 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Shini Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 16th instant.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

POONA UNITED (10) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

The third game in the first round of the tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday, when the Poona United team trounced the hockey team of the premier club of Western India by the huge margin of ten goals without a response. The home team had only one change, Capt. Mathews playing centre-forward in place of Clark, who was an unwilling absentee through injury. The vacancy in the half-back line was filled by J. D. Lewis as right half-back. Excepting two or three spasmodic rushes by the Gymkhana forwards which were ineffective, the Poona boys ran rings round the Gymkhana defence and scored no less than ten times in 60 minutes. Four goals were scored in the first half and six in the second. Appended is the table of scores by the Poona United.

FIRST HALF.

(1) Irani ..... First goal.
(2) Irani ..... Second goal.
(3) Littlewood ..... Third goal.
(4) Mordecai ..... Fourth goal.

SECOND HALF.

(5) Littlewood ..... Fifth goal.
(6) Irani ..... Sixth goal.
(7) Nazareth ..... Seventh goal.
(8) Irani ..... Eighth goal.
(9) Littlewood ..... Ninth goal.
(10) Irani ..... Tenth goal.

The game was far too one-sided and needs no detailed description.

The teams were:—

Poona United:—Gindell; Symonds and Dubois; Hale, Perrie and Millard; Nazareth, Irani, Littlewood, Allen and Mordecai.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Ireland; Rev. McCormick and Morris; J. D. Lewis, Roebottom and King; Willshaw, Pendar, Capt. Mathews, McDowell and Bertwhistle.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

National Sporting Club v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT AUCKLAND HARBOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 26.

Auckland April, 24th.—With splendid weather prevailing the Renown, as she was escorted into Auckland harbour, presented a wonderful sight. The harbour was filled with boats and yachts crammed with cheering sightseers. The guns doomed out a Royal Salute and every wharf was gaily festooned and crowded with people vociferously acclaiming the Prince. The Governor-General, the Premier, and members of the Government welcomed the Prince on the landing stage. The Prince afterwards drove through miles of decorated streets filled to overflowing with cheering throngs. The ovation reached the climax at the Town Hall where upwards of four thousand people were gathered and an address from the Municipality was presented which emphasised the importance of the visit as testifying to the King's interest in his most distant possession. The address referred to the Prince's part in the war and declared that personal regard for the Sovereign and the Royal Family and sense of value of the King to the Empire had never been greater than they were at present. The address went on to express the confidence that the visit would be of advantage to the Empire.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince replying said he did not feel a stranger in a strange land but at home among his own kith and kin. He recalled the fact that he had served with the New Zealanders in the war. The Ministers of New Zealand were taking their place as representatives of a nation in signing the peace. He shared their pride in that achievement which showed that this young nation had won its spurs. He felt as deeply as they, with the brave men and women who had sacrified health, life or happiness for victory. He was, he said, deeply touched with the expression of devotion to the King and more than ever grateful for the generous things said about himself. The visit would be one of keen pleasure and great experience. He looked forward to meeting old friends and making new ones throughout the Dominion. He expressed thanks for the warm and cordial welcome accorded him.

RENOWN ARRIVES IN AUCKLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

Auckland.—The Renown has arrived here.

CABLE ITEMS.

Control has been removed from imported mutton.

London, April 25.—Canton:—The Italian airman, Ferrarin, flying from Rome to Tokio has arrived here.

London, April 26.—According to the "Daily Express" the Allies are demanding a lump sum as reparation from Germany of 50 million marks. France is pressing for higher figure. The amount will be definitely settled at a Conference in Brussels, at which the German Chancellor will be present.

According to the "Daily Mail" the Shell Company and Government are negotiating with a view to Government control of concern owing to the increasing demand for, and limited supplies of, oils.

Antwerp.—The Olympic Games opened today, with an ice hockey match between Sweden and Belgium, Sweden winning by eight goals to nil.

London, April 25.—Antwerp:—In the Olympic Games America beat Switzerland at ice hockey by 29 goals to nil.

London, April 24.—Replacing the Scapa Flow sinkings two more modern German battleships the Posen and Ottenburg have arrived in the Firth of Forth.

London, April 24.—The death is announced of the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, second son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

London, April 24—Paris:—M. Caillaux was released this afternoon. There was no incident.

Paris.—The Congress of Railwaymen's Federation has voted by 171,000 to 147,000 in favour of general strike. The demands include nationalisation of railways.

DEATH OF MR. RAMANUJAM.

THE MATHEMATICS PRODIGY.

(Associated Press)

MADRAS, April 26.

The death is reported of the Mathematics prodigy, Mr. Ramanujam, F.R.S., this morning at his residence in Chetput. He returned to India in March last year as he was very ill in England.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

NEED OF REGULATING PRICES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. As usual in the hot days, only after 24 minutes had elapsed could the Corporation commence their business, with just a bare quoram, although there were members in the "tea-room."

Dr. A. G Viegas moved that the following be referred to the Drainage Committee.

"That in view of the general opinion among experts that the location of the sewage outfall at Love Grove is one of the principal causes of the deterioration of the general health of the City, the President be requested to address Government and ascertain whether they will not allow the Corporation to divert the outfall to Colaba or to another less objectionable place, informing them at the same time that the Corporation are ready to consider any reasonable conditions Government might desire to impose in sanctioning the diversion."

The motion was adopted.

REGULATING PRICES OF NECESSARIES

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following resolution:—

"That the President be requested to respectfully urge on Government the desirability of passing an Act for regulating the prices of necessaries of life."

Dr. Viegas said unprecedented rises had taken place in the price of almost all the necessaries of life during the last few years. The rise in most cases was absolutely fictitious and scandalous, and it was their duty, as representatives of the people, to ask Government to step in and save the poor from being fleeced by high prices.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Dr. D. B. P. Master suggested that the matter should be referred to the Food Prices Committee.

Dr. Viegas accepted the suggestion and the matter was referred to the Committee.

IMPROVING LIGHTING AT PARTS OF COLABA.

Mr. J. B. Baman Behram moved the following proposition:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the very inadequate arrangement for lighting the Wodehouse Bridge and its vicinity and Sassoon Dock Road and he be requested to take early steps for improving the same submitting proposals to the Corporation for an extra grant for the purpose, if necessary."

Mr. Baman Behram said the bridge was an important thoroughfare and should be adequately lighted.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, seconding the proposition, said lighting was by no means adequate in the other parts of the city either, and he hoped the matter would be speedily attended to.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the pressure in the lamps appeared to be very much lower than before. It should be ascertained whether this was actually the case or the inadequacy of light was due to some other cause.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala drew attention to the absence of adequate lighting arrangements in the northern part of the city.

"DIFFICULT TO GET MATERIAL!"

Mr. H. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, said he was doing his best to accelerate arrangements for better lighting on the bridge, but it was difficult to get the material. As to the question of the amount of extra candle power, he wished to be fully convinced that they were getting their money's worth and they, therefore, proposed to have a test.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the pressure of 30 candle power which was stipulated in the contract was no use in a city like Bombay.

The proposition was carried.

The following propositions, moved by Mr. B. N. Motiwala, were carried:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested—(a) to report to the Corporation the steps taken by them, if any, under sub-clause (4) Section 7 of Bye-Laws of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee regarding the formation of Local Committees of respectable male and female local residents in each Ward for the purpose of visiting Municipal Schools in their Wards and recording their remarks concerning the same in the 'visitors' book; and (b) in the event of their not having done so till now to expedite the same and to report to the Corporation, at an early date, the result thereof."

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in all the future monthly and annual reports of the Health Department of the Municipality, the Executive Health Officer, while submitting different tables of births and deaths according to the different races of the City, should classify separately the class of 'Baniyas' in the main division of Hindus in the same way as is done regarding the sub-sections of the Jain, Brahmin, Lingayat and the Bhatiya castes."

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

CLAIMS OF MARATHAS,

COMPROMISE OF SEATS PROPOSED.

Mr. V. M. Pawar, president of the last session of the All-India Maratha Conference and chairman of its Executive Committee, has sent the following representation to the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, Reforms Commissioner for Bombay:

As president of the last session of the All-India Maratha Conference and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Conference I am directed by the Executive Committee to lay before you the views held by that Committee about the position of the Maratha Community in connection with the Reforms Act.

1. Our hostility to the principal of Communal representation under any form or guise is as strong as ever.

2. The principle was not accepted by the Bombay Government, the Southborough Committee, the Joint Report, the Government of India's despatch and its adoption under modified form by the Joint Committee is as unstatesmanlike as it is mischievous.

3. Mr. Montagu and Sir George Lloyd have expressly pronounced against elections by caste. Their arguments against communal electorates are as strong as they are convincing and they are so well-known that their repetition here is unnecessary.

4. The bulk of the Maratha community are national in heart and are against communal representation, and a few persons posing as representatives of the community and forming themselves into a body called the All-India Maratha League with a membership hardly approaching three figures can under no circumstances claim to have mandate to speak on behalf of the whole of the community.

5. Now as reserve seats are forced upon us as a peace-offering to the constant howling of a few interpid agitators we are obliged to look at the whole situation from a slightly changed angle of vision.

6. In reserve seats we find only an incarnation of the basic principle of communal representation for in practice what the Government is pleased to call Reserved Seats will really mean what that august body the All-India Maratha League is demanding for i.e. pure and unadulterated communal representation.

7. If in any constituency where a seat is reserved for the Marathas a man like Mr. Kelkar gets say, 2,500 votes and is opposed by a Maratha who manages to secure only 200 votes then although Mr. Kelkar has secured in a square and a fair fight 2300 votes more than his opponent still his election will be void, and the candidate with 200 votes will get in. This is not a parliamentary election as it is understood in the West; this is nothing but an electorial farce.

8. India, it is said, can have full and complete "Home Rule" to-morrow only she must prove her competance. Surely by this method of election it will take another century to make any further advance. This method on the contrary is considered by many to be only a dodge on the part of the bureaucracy to extend its span of life for by sending worthless people who cannot even secure the confidence of majority of their constituents to the Provincial Legislative Councils the success of this great experiment will be delayed and gradual development by successive stages will take longer time than it otherwise will if allowed to run its natural course.

9. We therefore are of opinion that only five seats be reserved for the rural constituencies. We would not admi the claims of the towns to any special treatment except perhaps Bombay where one seat, if possible, may be reserved. The rural seats are to be distributed amongst those Districts which can claim Maratha predominance over the other communities.

10. We would exclude altogether districts like Karwar, Dharwar, Bijapore and Belgaum as being non-Maratha Districts and would distribute the five rural seats amongst the remaining ten Marathi speaking districts of Maharastra counting the East and West Khandesh as one. This in our opinion will allay all fears and satisfy reasonable hopes.

11. The question of the allied castes does not arise as this tailend was only tacked on over here, the language of the Joint Committee's report being sufficiently explicit as to admit no doubt whatsoever as regards the real intentions of those who drafted this report. Castes which in social intercourse have previously always held aloof cannot be styled as Marathas for the purpose of this act. Further, it is difficult to draw a line of demarkation which can clearly signify those castes that go under the grotesque name of "Allied Castes". The Committee therefore hopes that its views as stated above will be carefully considered before any final decision is given.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The residends of Bombay both Ratepayers and Rentpayers, especially those that are living on the topmost floors are requested to inform Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar the hon. secretary of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, at 316 Princess Street, Bombay 2; (1) whether they get sufficient watersupply either for domestic use, or flushing their water closets; and (2) whether their water closets remain in insanitary condition so as to affect their health; on account of insufficient water supply.

(Continued from column 6.)

say men drawing at least Rs. 30 a month and men who have put in at least a ear's service should be entitled to receive the benefit of the Fund. It is understood that Mr. Ginwalla has been requested to interview the Chairman on this point and to make the terms clear.

PORT TRUST STRIKE.

ENDED YESTERDAY.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workmen's Union writes in a letter dated 26th April:—

"Through the timely intervention of Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, a fair settlement has been arrived at between the strikers and the Port Trust and the men are resuming work to-day in the workshops.

The terms of the settlement are as follows:—

1. Port Trust monthly and daily paid men employed by the Chief Engineer, to be granted a Provident Fund, similar to the G.I.P. Railway Fund. (Note: strikes not to be reckoned as "misconduct").

2. If it is found that the British India workshopmen are getting a 10 per cent. war allowance during the current year, in addition to the 4 annas a day increase granted in February, the Port Trust will give the same.

3. The gratuity will be discontinued on introduction of the Provident Fund. But special arrangements will be made to provide for men who are ripe for retirement after many years' service.

4. 14 days leave on full pay will be granted for each year's continuous service.

The contribution of the Port Trust to the Provident Fund would be 16 2/3 per cent. instead of 8 1/3 per cent. as at present with the result that the men will not have to pay anything out of their wages for the purpose of the provident fund. Under this scheme, each man would be entitled to a two months' wages to be set aside by way of Provident Fund in the year. It is also made clear that, to avoid future disputes, strikes are not to be reckoned as misconduct under the Provident Fund rules. The above scheme of the Provident Fund has been much appreciated by the Port Trust Workmen.

It has also been arranged that if the British India workshops have been granted 10 per cent. increase either in the shape of war allowance or otherwise, the same would be allowed to the Port Trust workmen over and above the increase given in February last. On this point there is a slight misgiving amongst the men, but there would be no difficulty in clearing up the matter in view of the most considerate and sympathetic attitude of the present Chairman of the Trust, Mr. Hatch.

The gratuity has been discontinued, because under the present rules it has been a constant bone of contention between the employers and the employees and in the event of a strike the same is to be forfeited. At present the Government of India has not deemed it fit to condone the break in the service owing to the strike. As regards those who have already, or are shortly to, become entitled to gratuity after many years' service, it has been arranged that they would either be paid gratuity or some extra rate towards their Provident Fund.

The rules of the Provident Fund are similar to those of the G.I.P. Railway, according to which a man becomes entitled to his Provident Fund after one year's service. Under the said rules those who draw Rs. 30 and over are entitled to the benefits of the fund and as regards those who draw less than Rs. 30 per mensem, the rule will have to be modified or some other compensation will have to be given to them. That point, however, is not yet settled.

I beg finally to add that the conference between myself and the Chairman, Mr. Hatch, has been a very happy one, and if such conciliatory attitude is taken up by the authorities in future, I feel sure, there would be no occasion for any further strikes. The Union has as one of its objects, co-operation with the authorities and to bring about better relations between them, and the Union will try its best to further these ends.

The credit for bringing about such a happy termination of the strike on such honourable terms, belongs mainly to Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Trust. The Union's best thanks are also due to the Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna for bringing about the conference between myself and the Chairman, Mr. Hatch."

CONCESSIONS TO MEN.

On a notice over the signature of Mr. Hatch, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, dated the 24th instant, having been put on the board of the Port Trust Workshop at Mazgaon, the men there, who had struck work on Thursday last, demanding 35 per cent. increase in their pay and bonus amounting to a month's wages resumed work yesterday. The notice reads as follows:—

1. Port Trust monthly and daily paid men employed by the Chief Engineer, to be granted a Provident Fund, similar to the G.I.P. Railway Fund. (Note: strikes not to be reckoned as "misconduct").

2. If it is found that the British India workshopmen are getting a 10 per cent. war allowance during the current year, in addition to the 4 annas a day increase granted in February, the Port Trust will give the same.

The gratuity will be discontinued on introduction of the Provident Fund. But special arrangements will be made to provide for men who are ripe for retirement after many years service.

4. 14 days leave on full pay will be granted for each year's continuous service.

In consequence of the above notice the men met in the morning in the open space near the workshop when the terms of the notice were explained to them in Marathi, after which they unanimously agreed to resume work. Mr. Ginwalla, the Secretary of their union, was also present there and the men thanked him heartily for his efforts to get their question solved.

There is still some grumbling among the men about terms of the proposed Provident Fund. They want that the rules of this Fund should be similar to those of the G.I.P. Railway Provident Fund, that is to

(Continued in column 5.)

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
LORRY
Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.
Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
B. M. S. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo" Telephones: 457

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and belgium jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.
Estimates, pricelists and designcards all free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
P. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATES GLASS.
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life
ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last nineteen years for High Commercial, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

[ESTABLISHED 1888]
THE BOMBAY TILE MART.
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Imami."
Telephone 2934, 2507.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES, METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES. CEMENTS
Only suppliers of
INDIAN BLACK MARBLE.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
of whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON
CASUAL ADVISERS
OR ON
SECONDHAND INFORMATION.
BUT
CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX
TELEPHONE No. 2564

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Monthly Subscribers to the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to note that on and after 1st May, 1920, no reminders will be sent to them for Renewal of their Monthly Subscriptions. They are, therefore, requested to pay in their Renewal Subscriptions before the date of expiry in order to avoid the stoppage of copies.

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Tempered Gold Hypodermic Needles
The discovery of a process for tempering precious metals enables us to produce Hypodermic Needles of
14 KARAT TEMPERED GOLD
possessing the rigidity of steel without its brittleness or tendency to break.
A DISTINCT ADVANCE IN HYPODERMIC ASEPSIS
Rust-proof, germ-proof, acid-proof. Will not corrode under any conditions, climetice or otherwise. Durability practically unlimited. Sterilizable by all usual methods without injury. One needle has been used for over 7,000 mercurial injections and is still in perfect condition. An obvious economy.
Manufactured by
PRECIOUS METALS TEMPERING CO.,
New York.
Sole Agents,
B. G. JACK & CO.
Prince Building.
46-48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Literature and price List of various Drugs and Proprietory medicines posted free on application.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES TANNERIES. LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.
We are importers & stockists of:
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sixing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMMAM STREET.
Telephone. No. 1687. Tele. Add. Bhutaco, "BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 27, 1920.

THE FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

It is to be regretted that the Allies have not yet clearly and definitely formulated their proposals for the future Government of Albania, that small district in the Balkans which only two years before the war received its independence. It will be remembered that the final settlement of the last Balkan War—which left behind it many serious problems, the results of which were soon manifest—granted to the Albanians what they had long fought for—independence. It was felt at the time that the decision was right, and it was deemed a favourable omen that the members of the Peace Conference which was held in 1913 had reached this decision, in view of the very strong influences that were being exerted in other directions. The independence of Albania became a fact, at least, on paper. The Powers decided that the Albanians should be governed by one of their nominees. Prince Weid was chosen, and he made an attempt to occupy his new country. But there were forces in Albania that were strongly opposed to any such nominee, and, in fact, it is doubtful whether they would have accepted any ruler selected by an outside body. The result was that the country became hopelessly divided; the Prince was prevented from entering the country, and for many months there was no recognised form of Government in Albania. It was a bad beginning, but nothing else could have been expected. Few regretted that the Kaiser's nominee proved so inglorious a failure. Then came the great war, and the concerns of Albania became of little importance. The Albanians do not appear openly to have taken sides with one party or the other, but they have been quietly waiting for the day when they may regain their independence. Doubtless large numbers of Albanians were engaged in the conflict, but, officially, Albania stood aloof. At first sight, there would appear to be no reason why the Albanians should have any cause to fear for their independence, but the situation has been complicated by the fact that the Allies made a bargain with Italy in the Secret Treaty of 1915, which affects the future of this little country. The price paid for Italy's assistance in the war was a very high one, and the Allies must have regretted the move which led them to form a compact based on considerations few to-day will be found ready to support. It is true that we have moved a great deal since the day this secret pact was made, but it remains to be seen whether it will be repudiated. So far as Albania is concerned, this secret pact stated that Italy, on acquiring certain parts of the Adriatic coast, should not oppose the possible desire of France, Russia, and Great Britain to divide North and South Albania between the Serbs, Montenegrins, and Greeks. The Prime Minister, in reply to representations made to him, stated that the published version of the treaty (it was made public by the Russian Soviet after they took possession of the Government archives) was incomplete and inaccurate. It is true there is nothing binding in the statement quoted above, but it is equally clear that, at the time, some division was contemplated. The claimants for parts of Albania's body have certainly not made much public agitation, but it is, none the less, a danger which the Albanians feel is imminent. Italy has shown an inclination to accept a mandate over Albania, and has definitely taken possession of Valona; Greece is making claims to Northern Epirus and other districts, and there is a section of the Yugo-Slavs who want to incorporate parts of Albania in the new country. But these claims are not being publicly emphasised, though it is stated that much pressure is being exerted by interested parties on the diplomats who are responsible for the settlement.

The Albanians, who are mainly Moslems by faith, are the oldest of the Balkan peoples and they have striven throughout the centuries to preserve their nationality. In spite of long years of subjection to others, their nationality has persisted, and when the various Empires fell the Albanians made efforts to extend their territories. Over and over again we find them spreading back over the lands from which the invaders had driven their forefathers. Through all these ages they have preserved their language and customs, even those Albanians who belong to the Christian faith. This is a striking tribute to the persistence of their nationality. The Albanian language was prohibited under their late rulers, but it has continued to be used by all classes. Only in schools under the protection of a foreign Power could an Albanian have his children taught in his own language. Everything was done to prevent the national spirit developing among the people. When the freedom of the press was sanctioned in 1908 representatives of all Albania flocked to a Congress in Monastir and settled the question of the use of their language in the schools From that time a new interest in education has been created, and even the least advanced of the Albanian tribes have begun to send their children to the new schools. The Albanians have many friends, and none more loyal than Miss Edith Durham, the daring correspondent who has spent many years in the Balkans. She has a passionate love for the Albanians and is always taking up cudgels on their behalf. She tells us that the Albanian, who is often charged with not being able to develop his country, has a great aptitude for industry and commerce. She writes: "When allowed a chance of a peaceful life he shows very great enterprise and capacity. The handicrafts, the silver-work, the magnificent embroideries of Albania all show invention, patience and perseverance of the race; the gay, gold-embroidered garments of King Nikola's court were the work of his Montenegrins, but the creation of the artist mind of the Scutarene."

Will the Albanians be able to form a stable Government? This is indeed a test of their fitness. They have not had much experience, owing to their past history, and many mistakes would doubtless be made. But we are assured by those who know the Albanians that, given normal conditions, they would prove themselves able to govern their country. There are unruly elements in the country; there are many different political parties; there are strong religious differences, but there is no real reason why they should not be given the same chance to work out their own salvation as the other Balkan States. If this independence is not granted to them—and we can scarcely believe the Supreme Council will attempt to take such an unwise step,—what are the alternatives for Albania? The Albanians many years as they are anxious to develop national institutions and industries and they are not altogether opposed to a measure of help and guidance. But they are very definite in their idea as to who should help and guide them, and for how long the help and guidance should last. The Americans are respected and trusted in the Balkans, and the Albanians would, we believe, welcome what help the Americans can give. Any arrangement lasting more than a limited number of years the Albanians will not consider even with America. But this is not possible, for the United States has definitely refused mandates. Against the other proposal of a mandate to Italy or Greece, or Yugo-Slavia the people strongly protest. Such an arrangement would be full of much dissension. Trade and the cause not welcome interference from these countries though they will welcome co-operation and friendly relations. The solution of the problem is that they should be allowed to govern themselves, the Allies treating their efforts with sympathy and co-operation. It will be a crime if Albania is made the cockpit of the Balkans, and the surest safeguard against this is the granting of self-government.

RESERVED SEATS FOR MARATHAS.

Elsewhere we publish a representation submitted by the president of the last session of the All-India Maratha Conference, to the Reforms Commissioner of Bombay. The subject of the reservation of seats for Marathas is, we understand, coming up for negotiation to-day, and we hope that the considered claims put forward by Mr. Pawar, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference, will be duly weighed by negotiators who might be disposed to have vehement clamour in place of goodwilled understanding. The argument of communal representation is losing ground in India. If in 1915, the spirit of mutual sympathy and trust which now exists in the country, had prevailed between the chief communities, the settlement would have been simpler and less protracted. That, however, is a matter of the past which it is expedient to let rest at present. Mr. B. V. Jadhav who appeared before the Joint Committee, put his claims in these terms: "I pray your lordships not to make any distinction between Marathas and non-Marathas, but to take backward communities together". The chief complication is hence the definition of exact constituencies for special favour. Selfish communal aggrandisement is one of the remoter possibilities of the future; we think that no one will dare make light of the claims of the backward and it will be seen the parties and politicians are anxious to score against each other in their professions of goodwill. The monotonous and moth-eaten formula "What about us?" at every turn will not serve the cause of any carpet-bagger in the Council. We therefore ask disputants to revise their judgment as to the perils of neglect in the light of present of tendencies. The Joint Committee left the case of Marathas for solution by understanding, and in the event of a deadlock by arbitration. In Madras, the story of the dog and the shadow was enacted. We hope there will be no injudicious obstinacy in Bombay. Is not the special claim put forward by some of the spokesmen of the community excessive? Do they think that any abatement will be followed by ruin? In Dharwar, Bijapore, Belgaum and Karwar, are not non-Marathas in a majority? Is it consistent to ask for special favour in one place because you are in a majority and at the same time demand like privileges just because you are in a minority elsewhere? The Maratha leaders, who make a stiff bid by way of tactics, ought to remember that negotiation beyond a limit will have to be followed by rigid dictation. Mr. Pawar's representation puts the number of reserved seats at 5 as against the 18 claimed by a few gentlemen. Mr. Pawar would concede one seat out of the six open seats in Bombay for reservation. We do not think it necessary at all, with Rs. 10 rent as voting qualification. The whole secret of securing power depends on commanding the electorate and we think that classes who have a large "backward" following should not entertain an idle desire for gifts when it is possible for them to exploit the low range of the franchise. Why clamour for too much of what is not even a good thing?

Notes of the Day.

Fine Words and Hard Facts.

Fine words have been written and said about the complete restoration of Anglo-French friendship. M. Barthou, an ex-Premier, had delivered in the Chamber a biting diatribe against Mr. Lloyd George and cause Britain did not join the Rhr invasion. The allegation was made that some of the more extravagant claims of the Allies, like the trial of the Kaiser, were started with the active support of the Premier on the eve of his electoral campaign and that the inconsistency of dropping the pretty scheme of trials belonged to Britain. No one need be ashamed of the growing discernment of British statesmen that there are clauses incapable of execution. The Premier's "conversation" with journalists and M. Millerand's interview—was it a counter-blast?—show a marked difference of opinion touching the coercion feasible against the breach of the treaty. Stripped of polite verbiage, the cleavage of feelings becomes patent. If France is for the literal execution of the treaty for keeping Germany in servitude, then the Premier would apparently modify the promise of indefinite support. "Economic pressure", the Premier has ruled out; military pressure must hence be a lesser probability. The rehabilitation of Germany is of the first importance to Europe. The "Times" is bitter over the apparition of "a tragedy". The matter has however to be settled without further courtesies. Mr. Lloyd George has of course to reckon with British public opinion which is on the whole against the complete observance of the Carthaginian Peace, and vague accusations of "Perfida Albion" will not smoothen cordiality.

Will He Resign?

India says:—

It is understood that a draft copy of the Hunter Report has been placed before the Secretary of State for India by Lord Hunter, and that it is now being considered in the Secretary of State's Council and by the Cabinet. There are two reports, majority and minority. General Dyer has been severely condemned by the Minority Report—which is that of the Indian members of the Commission—and slightly by the Majority Report. Lord Hunter's signature is appended to the Majority Report. We do not know what Mr. Montagu will take to be his "proud task", nor which Report, Majority or Minority, he will support. It is by no means improbable that he will play to his own gallery by threatening resignation or by expressing dissatisfaction with the Majority Report's leniency. The next steps are quite easy to imagine. The average Press and politician in England and the Moderate Press and politician in India will acclaim him "with hadmiration amounting to hawe", and Mr. Montagu may be coyly induced to remain in office in order to act as the appointed midwife to the all-important Regulations under the Sacred Act. Another rumour is current, that Mr. Montagu will really resign, and be succeeded by a Peer in the Secretaryship of State. He will do his reputation no disservice if he follows the latter course, and, if he takes it, India will be the first to recognise some measure of sincerity in his action. But, frankly, we hardly expect it. It is too strong for the wavering Mr. Montagu.

The Amritsar Massacre.

How the two Punjab worthies, Gen. Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer, left the shores of this land like "thieves in the night" is now public knowledge. The hero of Jallianwalla Baug, however, appears to have had a "rousing" send-off from Jullandhar when he left the station after night-fall on the 6th instant. A telegram to the "Pioneer" from Jullandhar, dated the 20th instant, that is to say, fourteen days after the event, says that "large numbers of officers, British and Indian, together with most of the ladies were at the station" that night and that "cheers and 'He's a jolly good fellow' nearly lifted off the station roof and effectively woke the other passengers." It is a mercy no greater damage was done to the station or the people on the premises through the proximity of this highly "popular" and explosive General! The telegram proceeded to inform the world that the same afternoon an address had been presented to him on behalf of "many ladies of the Punjab", who desired to express their "heart-felt gratitude for the firmness you displayed in the crisis which arose in this Province last April." The address deplored "the loss of life that occurred", but expressed the view that it was Gen. Dyer's action "which saved the Punjab and thereby preserved the honour and lives of hundreds of women and children." We cannot believe that these sentiments in their entirety reflect the matured opinions of European ladies in the Punjab for if they did they would do poor credit to their humanity and powers of dispassionate judgment. Have those who gave expression to these sentiments reflected over the extent of the misery into which the cold-blooded butchery of Jallianwala Baug has cast thousands of their Indian sisters and their children?

Official and Personal.

Captain Cecil Dennys, son of Sir Hector and Lady Dennys, died at Simla on Satur

HERBERT SPENCER.

CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.

The whole of our modern thought is permeated with the idea of Evolution, and this principle has greatly enriched our understanding of the problems of life. The name of Herbert Spencer, whose centenary we celebrate to-day, will ever be closely identified with his name and principle, for it was he who showed the vast fields in which it might be applied. By this we do not mean that every application Spencer made, is accepted by scientists and philosophers to-day as true, but it will readily be admitted that his great mind, deeply steeped as it was in science and philosophy, opened a field which contained great possibilites, and laid down lines of thought and research which have proved of the greatest service to mankind in its search for truth. There was a time when the name of Spencer was held higher than almost all other scientists' and in this country he had a great vogue, but during the last twenty five years he has lost his hold, and it is comparatively seldom that we find his system quoted. Yet no one who wishes to study the history of human thought, or seeks an intimate knowledge of the workings of science in its many branches can afford to neglect Spencer. He will always claim a hearing for, though for the present he may be discredited in certain quarters, his books are such monuments of learning and hard investigation, that the student will turn to him for guidance. His freshness and apt illustration will always prove attractive, and even those who cannot follow him into the depths of scientific philosophy, will find something attractive in the striking facts he has elicited from his wide studies. Herbert Spencer was a man with a powerful mind, and even though he may have neglected those parts of his nature which bring so much joy into life, he showed that he possessed those virtues of courage and tenacity which enabled him to make his life full of service, even under the worst conditions of health. His place in the list of philosophers is not yet decided, and it will doubtless be many years before we shall be in a just position to understand the true value of his contribution.

Worthy of recall.

The life of such a man is worthy of recall, when the centenary of his birth comes round. It was in the town of Derby that Spencer was born on April 27th 1820, of parents who belonged to a nonconformist church. It was natural that young Spencer should imbibe the spirit of independence in his thinking, for this is the keynote of all his work. He soon realised that dependence upon the researches and results of others was not suitable to his mind, and from the beginning he shows reliance on his own mind rather than on others. His father did not attempt to force his mind, but allowed him to develop naturally. He could not read till he was seven years of age. But he was greatly influenced by the atmosphere of his home. "Young Spencer's domestic environment was particularly fitted to develop in him the element of individuality for which he was so markedly distinguished; all the topics of the day are discussed with freedom in the family circle, and reason rather than authority was the supreme court of appeal." One would have thought that such surroundings would have made a deep religious impression on his mind, for his parents held strong views on religious matters. But we are told that Spencer took very little interest in religion and never passed through any strong religious convulsions such as persons of this class usually pass through. He naturally had to deal with matters closely related to religion but he treated them all from the scientific point of view, and he was content to be known as an agnostic to the end of his days. He did not feel that religion was a necessary part of his make-up and he was content to look at it from the outside.

His early days.

His early days were chequered, and his training hardly such as was calculated to develop those particular features of his mind that afterwards came into prominence. His first position, that of assistant teacher, was soon given up in favour of a post as resident engineer of the London division of the London and Birmingham Railway, then in process of construction. But he soon had to leave this, and at the age of twenty six he was stranded without any kind of employment. But during his years as an engineer, and immediately after, his mind was at work, and we can see how he was laying down the lines of his future thought. The subject of economics and social problems enlisted his sympathies and as the sub-editor of the "Economist" he had an opportunity of doing considerable work in this direction.

We do not propose to trace the development of Spencer's philosophy or to deal with the great problems he attempted to find a solution for, but we may just point out one or two of the salient features of his general thought and application. His first idea that he embedded in his book, *Social Statics* was that society was an organism whose evolution is determined by definite laws. He recognised in all society a certain order of progress, from the simple to the complex. This gave him his starting point. Then came the idea that not only was this evolution to be traced in society, but it could be seen in practically all phenomena. This was a great step-forward, and it is really the outstanding feature of Spencer's work, his attempt to prove that every branch of knowledge was governed by this principle of evolution or development on certain definite lines. He formulated this in his book the *First Principles*, which he published in 1862. "His life is mainly the record of the development of his ideas, or rather of the stages in the discovery of the fundamental idea in Evolution, and of his application of it as interpretative of the entire phenomenal world."

The evolution formula

His idea had already begun to attract a number of interested people, and friends

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

REFUSED HEARING.

BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 24.

The following correspondence took place between the Khilafat Delegation and the Premier.

To

The Premier,

Sir,

I am directed by the Indian Khilafat Delegation to request you to be good enough to arrange that the Delegation may be received by the Supreme Council now engaged in drawing up a scheme for settlement with Turkey before its work is over, so that the Delegation may explain the Muslim point of view with regard to the settlement stating the obligations imposed on Mussalmans by their faith and giving expression to the overwhelming sentiment, of Indian Mussalmans and the ardent sympathies of their compatriots of other faiths who are at one with them in this matter.

I am to invite your attention to the following passage in the address presented by the deputation of the All-India Khilafat Conference to the Viceroy and Governor-General at Delhi on 19th January when they waited upon his Excellency:—

"And, since we have been repeatedly asked to remember that in arranging such a settlement Great Britain, whatever her position among her Allies and Associates, could not leave their interests and wishes out of consideration, we trust, that our deputation will be enabled to explain to the Allied and Associated Nations and their Governments the nature and binding force of Islamic obligations and the true character and scope of Muslim aspirations.

I am to say that the cables received from India in large numbers with regard to total suspension of business by all communities throughout India on the 19th instant involving a loss of millions of pounds and meetings of protest held all over the country indicate that the situation is far from improving. Since the delegation sailed from India it has undergone a change distinctly for the worse and the delegation trust they will be able to impress upon the Supreme Council not only with the reasonableness of Indian claims but also with the grave and extremely unfortunate consequences to the peace of the world of a settlement that does not respect the religious obligations of Mussalmans on which their loyalty to their secular rulers has always been based. In the words of the address to which I have referred above their desire to lay before the Supreme Council a full and clear statement of the position in India and the East generally would have been both natural and laudable at any time, but in view of the grave situation that exists to-day and is fast developing into an unmistakable menace it has acquired an urgency and insistence that have compelled us to give respectful expression to it through the head of His Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HAYAT,

Secretary.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

April 7th.

I am directed by Mr. Lloyd George to acknowledge your letter of March 26th containing the request that the Indian Khilafat Delegation may be given an opportunity to express its views before the Supreme council of the Peace Conference and in reply to state that at the request of the British Government the Supreme Council has already heard the official delegation of India. As it has been made a rule of the Peace Conference not to hear anyone except the accredited Government of territories, with whose future they are dealing the Supreme Council regrets it is unable to accede to your wishes.

I have honour, etc.

M. P. A. HANKEY,

Secretary.

ANOTHER LETTER TO PREMIER.

Th efollowing is the second letter to the Premier, dated 9th April:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the letter addressed to me by the British Secretary, Supreme Council dated the 7th instant in reply to a request which I had the honour to address you that the Indian Khilafat Delegation may be given an opportunity of expressing their views before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference.

I am directed by the delegation to say that they note the Peace Conference has made a rule not to hear anyone except the accredited Government's of territories with whose future they are dealing and that the Supreme Council has already heard the official delegation of India. They however, desire me to state the cases of Mussalmans of the world and of the accredited national delegation of India stand on so different a footing from those covered by the Rule that the Delegation hope the Supreme Council would reconsider its decision.

I am to say the Turkish settlement involving as it does the question of the Khilafat in the preservaion of which Mussalmans of the world are so vitally interested does not obviously seem to be a question on which the Peace Conference should hear only Governments of territories with whose future they are dealing. In fact, the concern of the Muslim world for the future of the Khilafat which is the most essential institution of Islam transcends in importance the interests of various Governments that are being set up in different parts of Khilafat territories.

MESSAGE TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

On 20th April the Delegation sent from Paris by wire to the President of the Supreme Council, the English, French, Italian Premiers and the Japanese Ambassador at San Remo, a statement of the Indian and Muslim case and reiterated the request for a hearing repeating the language of paragraphs four to seven of the second letter.

REPLY FROM SAN REMO.

In answer, the British Secretary wired from San Remo to Paris that the decision cannot be reconsidered and also sent the following letter to London.

The British Delegation,

San Remo, 20th April.

I am directed by Mr. Lloyd George to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9th, asking that the Indian Khilafat Delegation may be given an opportunity of expressing their views before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference.

In reply, I am directed to confirm my telegram of even date, stating the Supreme Council have considered your lettor and are unable to reconsider the decision conveyed in my letter of April 7th.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter I am directed to state that as the main questions relating to the treaty of peace with Turkey have now been decided, the Prime Minister does not think any useful purpose would be served by a fresh hearing of your Delegation's views.—

HANKEY.

TELEGRAM TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

The following telegram was sent to the Supreme Council, the President, the Premiers of England, France and Italy and the Japanese Ambassador, San Remo on the 24th April:—

The Indian Khilafat Delegation received a letter from the British Secretary of the Supreme Council, dated San Remo, 20th April and greatly regret the Council, while giving a hearing to a number of delegations representing at best the microscopic populations inhabiting the meagre areas and permitting the Premier of Greece which was not at war with Turkey, after forcibly occupying the Turkish territory under Allied auspices to take part in the discussions relating to the Turkish settlement. should have ignored the claims of a nation numbering more than 315 million people, inhabiting a vast sub-continent, India, even to a hearing and should have denied the right to several hundred millions more in the rest of the world professing the Muslim faith to express their views on the question involving the disintegration of the Khalifat. In the name of our compatriots and co-religionists we deem it to be our duty once more to point out to the Government of Great Britain and her Allies, that it would be perfectly futile to expect peace and tranquillity if to the humiliating disregard of the overwhelming national sentiment of India which would in any case lessen the value of citizenship of the British Empire to Indian people, is added as a result of the secret diplomacy of a few persons, however exalted and eminent who are now settling the fate of Islam behind closed doors, a contemptuous disregard of the most binding solemn religious obligations imposed on Muslims by their faith. But the grave responsibility for re-opening the chapter of international discord and strife which the world had eagerly hoped was closed at least for a long time to come when the armistice was signed on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points would lie with a Peace Conference that professedly sat for the settlement of peace, yet would have achieved nothing beyond the distribution of the spoils of war. The delegation feel bound to protest once more against the occupation of Constantinople by the British military and naval forces in the name of the Allies as an act which has placed the Khalifa in duress and against the arrest and deportation of Sheikb-ul-Islam who would not prostitute the functions of his high office the bidding of a superior force and other similarly coercive measures directed against the Khilafat. These measures can only be regarded by Muslims as an outrage upon their faith and have already created a revulsion of feeling against the Allies, not only in Turkey, but throughout the Muslim world and the East generally which, unless checked by speedy and complete repudiation of the policy which they stand for, must lead to immeasurably grievous consequences. The people of India, Hindus and Muslims alike, which we have the honour to represent, will never acquiesce in any perpetuation, overt or covert of such a policy that may be sought to be incorporated in the Peace Treaty. In view of the grave perils that we foresee, we once more earnestly beg the Supreme Council not to disregard the claims of prudence as well as justice at this critical juncture and not to delude itself with the hope that the sway of peace would be restored merely because in, the secret conclave it laid down a law for the world or that the armed might of the Allies could safely coerce the conscience of mankind. The representatives of the great and historic nations who had condemned the doctrine "might is right" in no mistakeable terms should not assuredly seek in naked force the sanction for their settlement of the world's affairs.

PEOPLE ENTITLED TO HEARING.

A concern that is so vital and affects so large a portion of humanity inhabiting several continents and that arises from a feeling deeper than patriotism and yet not territorial in its essence, cannot, in the view of the delegation, be ignored by the Peace Conference in arranging a settlement of the world's affairs to which it attaches any degree of finality and by means of which it hopes to restore once more the sway of peace over mankind.

With reference to the official delegation of India which the Supreme Council has already heard, the Indian Khilafat Delegation would invite the attention of the Council to the fact that so far at least the State and the nation are not one in India and the delegation submit the nation numbering more than 315 millions people is entitled to a hearing before a final decision is taken on the question that has incontestably acquired a national status.

The Delegation hope they may, without disrespect to the members comprising the official delegation of India, also refer to the fact that no Indian Mussalman was represented on the delegation in spite Muslim protests.

Since the Indian Khilafat Delegation are here to urge the full and fair consideration of the religious obligations of Mussalmans who acknowledge His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey as the successor of the Prophet and Commander of the Faithful and have been deputed before the Peace Conference, the Delegation hope the Supreme Council will enable them to explain these obligations and views. If the opportunity, such as they desire, is not given them it is likely to create a sense of injustice in the vast populations that are vitally interested in the success of the mission of peace and reconciliation with which the Delegation have been charged. This will defeat the purpose of the Peace Conference itself which must obviously be to reconcile its decisions to the conscience of mankind.

GRAVE SITUATION.

I am to invite your attention once more to the gravity of the situation in India and the East generally and the Delegation would beg you, both in the interests of justice and tranquillity in the Indian Empire, to give their request your most earnest consideration. They hope they may say without offence that apparently the gravity of the situation is not so fully appreciated on this side as, on account of their more intimate knowledge of India, they themselves appreciate.

They, however, hope you will pardon this apparent importunity because it arises out of nothing beyond their anxiety to reconcile their loyalty to Islam and to the Indian nation with their loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor of India and their fervent desire for the restoration of peace in India.

If, as the Delegation fear, the Supreme Council is not likely to arrive at a decision with regard to this request at a very early date, I am to say they would greatly value another opportunity of placing their views before you.

MOHAMED ALI,
SYUD HOSSAIN,
SYED SULAIMAN NADVI.

KHALIFA CANNOT BE VATICANIZED.

IMPRESSIVE MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 24.

Mr. George Lansbury presided over an impressive public meeting in Kingsway Hall on 22nd April in support of the Khilafat Delegation. Despite wretched weather there was a large attendance. The audience displayed great sympathy and enthusiasm throughout.

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali moved a resolution "That this meeting urges upon Government the necessity for taking into serious consideration in the Turkish settlement the religious obligations of Muslims who, in India alone, number some seventy million citizens of the British Empire and the national sentiment of united India." Mr. Mohamed Ali was greeted on rising with loud cheers. Mr. Mohamed Ali's statement of the Indian case was repeatedly applauded. He said "Indians accepted the rule of Queen Victoria after the Mutiny because it was guaranteed that their religious liberty would be safeguarded and their religious obligations would be respected. If the religious claims of Indian Mussalmans which were to them solemn obligations were now to be ignored the pledge contained in that noble Proclamation would be broken. You may, if you choose, question and examine whether the preservation of the Khilafat with adequate temporal power for the defence of the faith and maintenance of exclusive Muslim control over Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia are duties imposed by Islam on every Muslim or not. But, once they are acknowledged to be so, as they must be, you cannot thereafter say we must dismember the Khilafat and demand a mandate in Mesopotamia and still expect from us the same loyal allegiance."

VATICANIZATION OF KHALIFA.

Referring to Mr. Asquith's desire to vaticanize the Khalifa, Mr. Mohamed Ali said the Khalifa was not the Pope and the moment he was vaticanized he would cease to be Khalifa. After explaining the position and duties of the Commander of the Faithful he asked whether Mr. Asquith's ignorance of such fundamental doctrines of Islam, even when enlightened by the Delegation, was not a shame to one who had once been and apparently still dreamt of being once more the Prime Minister of the Imperial Government of Great Britain. (Laughter.) Replying to Mr. Asquith's remark that even the Khalifa could not go to war in these days with limited liabilities he retorted "If the Khilafat was sought to be dismembered and the sanctity of the Holy Land of Islam violated by exploiters demanding a mandate in Mesopotamia, no doubt in the sacred name of self-determination spelt with three letters (oil?), then the British Government would have to go to war once more, but this time, I am afraid, she will have to go to war with very limited assets. (Laughter and loud cheers.) We were invited to equal partnership when it was the question of making sacrifices in men and money. Are we not entitled to equal partnership now when peace is being settled? You say we have beaten the Turks and must deal with them as we wish. But, who is, we? Who went to war in Mesopotamia and the Holy Land? India won Baghdad and two-thirds of the army of General Allenby consisted of Muslims, when, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George himself, he won the last and most triumphant of crusades. Were not our co-religionists the compatriots of these strange crusaders, entitled to demand that the religious obligations of Mussalmans and the overwhelming national sentiment of India should be considered in the Turkish settlement? (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Col. Wedgwood who said he was there because he loved Indians and gave striking personal experiences of the bravery and humanity of the Turks in the land of the British forces at Gallipoli. The Turk had many virtues because he was a brave man and cowardice was the mother of most vices. He, however, hoped there would be no armed revolution in India.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain supporting said Col. Wedgwood might set fears at rest for the British rulers had taken good care to see that the population was disarmed. They were told the war was a war to end war. Now they were making peace to end peace. (Cheers.) The whole of India was with Mussalmans in the demands they were making. It was a righteous claim which if vindicated, would also make for world peace. It was nothing but Imperialism of a more sordid kind which threatened the Khilafat with disruption. The issue was one which might be described as faith versus finance. He asked the British public to realise the perils of the new Imperialism inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon in their name. He concluded with the affirmation of the unalterable Muslim and Indian determination to stand by the principle of the preservation of the Khilafat at all costs.

MRS. DESPARD.

Mrs. Despard in a powerful speech remarkable for earnestness and deep emotion, expressed sympathy with Indian sisters in the hour of their great trial.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman emphasising the representative character of the Delegation said: "They ought to be sitting at the Peace Conference in San Remo with Mr. Lloyd George." Mr. Horniman's declaration that if Mr. Lloyd George had the same claim to represent the mind of India, he would command far more respect than he does to-day was received with delighted applause.

MAULANA SULAIMAN.

Maulana Sulaiman in an Urdu speech of which Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall read translations, outlined the history of the Khilafat, and explained the Islamic religious obligations. He said "The Islamic law clearly laid down the Khalifa should be possessed of such military, naval and financial resources as would enable him to defend his faith when attacked. He should enjoy absolute real independence, not the farcical kind of independence he is represented to enjoy to-day in his palace on the Bosphorus under the guns of Allied warships. Just as their personal centre is the Khalifa, the territorial centre of Mussalmans is Arabia. This land of the birthplace of the Prophet of Islam and Prophets of all monotheistic religions in the world contains Muslim holy places. Its population is overwhelmingly Muslim. It has been under uninterrupted Muslim control for thirteen long centuries. The dying injunction of the Prophet commands his followers to keep it under exclusive Muslim control, therefore no Mussalman in any corner of the world can tolerate any non-Muslim control over Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia as understood by European geographers. Mussalmans are determined to oppose with all the power at their command the unjust decision of the Allies in the matter, but they would first like to appeal to the conscience of England."

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu in a speech of wonderful eloquence roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by her moving appeal on behalf of the women of India, Hindu and Muslim, who were united in this great crisis. She said "If the men of India who had taken great and noble pledge to preserve the sacred fabric of the Khilafat and the sanctity of the holy land of Islam were to go back upon it, we, women of India, would dosown our sons, brothers and husbands and ourselves take up the cause of freedom of human conscience", though, she added, she did not doubt for a moment, the courage and determination of the men of India to keep their pledge. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

MR. LANSBURY.

Mr. Lansbury condemned the temerity of two or three aged people living at one end of the world who went to Italy to remark the map of the world and tell those who lived at the other end of it, not what was good for them, but what those gentlemen thought was good for them. He came there to take the chair because he loved men and women wherever they were born, whether in Turkey or in India or his own country, of which he was very fond. In the good old days of autocracy we all recognised that autocrats were in power, but it had been reserved for the so-called democratic statesmen to dictate to millions of people how they should live.

The resolution was carried enthusiastically with only three dissentients.

The meeting also instructed Mr. Mohamed Ali to wire to Government that no final decisions should be taken before the Supreme Council heard the Indian Delegation.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

QUESTION OF TYROL BOUNDRIES.

LORD MILNER ON ITALY'S TITLE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 24.

Winding up the debate on the second reading of the Bill carrying the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties into effect, Lord Milner declared that sympathy with the sufferings of the Central Powers almost amounted to injustice to the victors. Referring to the boundaries of Tyrol, he pointed out that the Allied military authorities unanimously believed that the borders arranged were the best strategically. Refuting the contention that because the population of Austria was only six or seven millions the Tyrol boundaries were harsh, he asked who knew that it would always be poor little Austria. She might become the southern end of Germany. That was permissible with the consent of the League of Nations. Hence Italy was entitled to the strongest border against the whole Teutonic wave, because Italy had suffered from invasions for more than two thousand years. He emphasises that the principle of nationality had been observed as far as possible.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

THIRD READING OF BILL PASSED IN LORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

In the House of Lords, the Bill carrying into effect the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties passed the third reading to-day.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

MR. KIPLING'S SPEECH AT ST. GEORGE'S DAY BANQUET.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 26.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling presiding at the St. George's Day banquet yesterday, referred to the effects of the war and said:—We and our kin after great years are sick, shaken and dizzy like all convalescents, but instinct tells us that our national life has endowered us with sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms may be ahead. We know that England is crippled by the loss and wastage of a whole generation but the whole weight of the world lies, again as it used to lie in the days of our fathers upon two nations, England and France. The role which can meet this turn in our fate is not temperament, not opportunism, not any attempt to do better than good, but character.

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.

U. S. RECOGNISES INDEPENDENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

Washington.—The United States has formally recognised the independence of the Republic of Armenia.

GENERAL KEYES TO GO TO MOSCOW.

TO DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

Constantinople.—The British General Keyes who has been conferring with General Wrangel at Sebastopol has left the Crimea for London. It is reported that General Keyes is going to Moscow, in order to discuss the armistice.

DENIKIN'S ARMY BEATEN.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES DEMANDED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

"The Times" says, that the Government in a strong Note to Russia points out that General Denikin's Army is practically beaten. Therefore Britain must have a definite assurance that hostilities in South Russia will cease.

KAPP RELEASED.

TO REFRAIN FROM POLITICAL AGITATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

Stockholm.—The Government has directed that Kapp shall be no longer kept under arrest. He will be permitted to remain in the country, subject to his abstaining from political propaganda. His movements will be controlled by the police.

MR. AZAD'S BROCHURE

SOLD OUT!

MORE COPIES IN THE PRESS.

Yesterday's sale of Mr. Azad's brochure on Mr. Horniman was a great success. Of the three thousand copies printed in English almost all were sold. The three thousand copies in Gujarati were rapidly sold out and an extra edition of 1,500 copies had to be made to cope with the day's demand. More copies are being printed against the demands of the public to-day. The volunteers of the Home Rule Leagues, including the National Home Rule League, the Moslem League, the Bhatia Volunteer Corps, and the Satyagraha volunteers helped in conducting the sale. Their readiness and co-operation deserve commendation. The large number of volunteers who went to receive copies from Mr. Azad, had only one disappointment and that was the inadequacy of the number of copies required for sale. The deficiency is being made up and it is likely that the sale will have to be continued before the door-to-door distribution which is arranged to take place shortly. In the meanwhile, volunteers will be busy.

MR. THACKERSEY'S GIFT.

Mr. Tairsey has received the following from Mr. Hansraj Thackersey:—

I enclose herewith a cheque for Rs. 200 (two hundred) only towards the Fund which has been started by you, for sending the same to Mr. B. G. Horniman. Taking into consideration the services rendered by him to this country and particularly to the city of Bombay I think the response to your appeal will be as munificent as Bombay can give. No doubt we much feel the absence of Mr. Horniman and I have every hope in Sir George Lloyd's Government that the order of restriction placed on him will be soon removed, as the authorities in England have left it to the Bombay Government. I totally agree with Mr. Padshah in saying "Mr. Horniman is a Lost Leader, lost not on account of inner lapses but on account of the incurable jealousy by authority of free speech."—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

April 26.

OCCURRENCE OF APRIL 27TH.

RECALLED BY MR. AZAD.

It was exactly two minutes to twelve when I reached the mole. I was first met by Superintendent Priestly, who said that they had been waiting for me for the last half hour. I walked through the beautiful shed on the mole and on coming alongside the ship I found Mr. Griffith in mufti and Mr. Harker in khaki. Both with one voice said, "We are very sorry Mr. Azad, you are too late." I looked steadily towards Mr. Griffith and said it was my misfortune. I could not get a taxi in time, as it was, I drove in a borrowed car. I said to myself when the whole of India has to bear a misfortune, why I should grieve over mine so much. Mr. Griffith, however, walked up to the ship with me which was quite close alongside the mole. This was a single funnel Bibby ship newly painted, perhaps not more than five thousand tonnage. Under his arm was a book on tropical diseases. He gave it to me and I said it belonged to one of Mr. Horniman's medical attendants, Dr. Anvarkhan, and that I should have it sent to him. He gave me an envelope containing a fifty-rupee note, which Mr. Horniman wanted to be given to one of his servants, Ibrahim. I took charge of that too. Mr. Griffith told me that he had no orders from Government until quarter past eleven that morning, that the Governor was pleased to allow me to see Mr. Horniman for his strictly private business, and as soon as he had got the orders he communicated them to me that Mr. Horniman wanted to see me particularly. I asked Mr. Griffith if he could not arrange to have Mr. Horniman brought up on the main deck as I could then talk to him from the mole. He replied that his medical advisers would not let that be done. I appealed to him as I had not yet seen the hawsers being pulled in on the ship though the gangway was taken away, but as the ship was only within a yard of the mole, we could jump across. I appealed to him again to see if he could not let me see Mr. Horniman for five minutes.

He told me that Mr. Horniman had written a letter which would be delivered to me after he had censored it and that letter contained everything that he wanted to say to me. I stood and looked on at the ship. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Harker went in the direction of the shed-gate and came back after about two minutes. Mr. Griffith then came up to me again and said that he was sorry that he could not let me go on the ship as the ship was about to sail. When we were standing on the mole we were close to the stern end of the ship; the bridge of the ship was at some distance from us, but still I could just see the master of the ship on the bridge and I went up to Mr. Griffith finally as a personal favour to inquire of the master if he could not let us go on the ship for a minute.

As this moment I think, all the heavenly forces must have converged on a point of propitiation, for I found Mr. Griffith ordering one of his subordinates to run up and inquire of the master if he could let us go on the ship for five minutes. I was looking on and perhaps my eyes must have developed powers of hearing as extensive as their own powers for I could hear the master say to the Police Officer that we

(Continued on page 8.)

KHILAFAT.

NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

MR. YAKUB HUSAIN'S REPLY TO ITS CRITICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 24.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Husain has written to the Press as follows:—

I see that the resolution of the Madras Khilafat Conference calling upon Musalmans in particular and Indians in general to cease to co-operate with the Government that has a decisive voice in the deliberation of the Peace Conference only in case the terms of peace proposed to be enforced by the Allies on the broken down Turkey are such as to destroy the integrity and spiritual and temporal power of the Khalifa has frightened a class of Indian publicists and a controversy has been set on foot which, if not nipped in the bud, is calculated to do great harm to the best interests of India. Every one who has written to the press on this subject has taken care to assure Musalmans that his or her sympathy is entirely with them in the matter that is sorely trying their patience and I believe these friends fully realize that in this case the very existence of an institution that has been nurtured during thirteen hundred years on the best blood of Musalmans and has grown to be the most vital part of Isla mis threatened. If you put the enormity of the violence that is sought to be done to the religion of Islam in juxtaposition with the steps that are proposed to be taken by the aggrieved people to show their resentment, you will be struck with the fact that they err more on the side of moderation than on excess.

MR. GANDHI'S RESTRAINING INFLUENCE.

It is due to the restraining influence which Mr. Gandhi exercises over Musalmans that this programme of mere non-coperation was adopted. This was done in the hope that such Hindus as believe in the justness of the Muslim cause and realise that a Government that can be capable of a grave injustice to the religion of a section of Indian nation cannot thereafter be trusted to do justice to the political aspirations of the other section and such Hindus as sincerely believe that India's destiny cannot be worked out except with the active co-operation of the two main elements of the Indian population will stand shoulder to shoulder with Musalmans in the hour of their severest trial. We are already under a great debt of gratitude to the Hindu community for the splendid service it has rendered to Islam by the wholehearted support of all the schools of political thought. Considering this Musalmans will have no cause to complain if the principle and policy of a section of the Hindu publicists, do not allow them to participate in the propoganda of non co-operation, but they should desist from creating a controversey among Hindus by making this Muslim question a party affair.

I must also protest against the insinuation that Musalmans are themselves divided in this matter. As far as the Madras Conference is concerned I must inform that public that in the Subject Committee which consisted of the representatives of the districts and the native states while this question was debated only two members expressed a view that was opposed to the general opinion. The whole Conference after discussing the resolution in three sittings and after hearing a large number of speakers of all shades of opinion voted for the resolution as one man. If half a dozen men in a gathering of several thousands absented themselves from the meeting when this resolution was discussed, it only accentuate the solidarity of the Community.

It is said that this Passive Resistance, if successful, will paralyse the Government machinery. It will by no means be a bad thing if the Government shared that view. But, on the other hand, the Government apparently thinks that its hold on India and Egypt will be strengthened by breaking up the Muslim Empires, disintegrating Muslim States, transferring millions of Musalmans and their holy places from the congennial protection of the independent Muslim rule to the galling protection of alien dominating powers and reducing Khilafat to the embicility of papacy. It is pointed out that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have done their best to represent Muslim views to the Home authorities in consideration of which Indian Musalmans should desist from embarassing them, but the failure of the Government of India in making any impression on the Home Government in this vital matters is itself a good reason why we should compel the Home Government to take the real India into its confidence in matters which affect the peace and contenment of our beloved country and Mahomedans will have done a great service to their Motherland if the success of their agitation respecting the Khilafat leads to the attainment by India of more self-respecting status in the counsels of the Empire and the world powers.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We understand that Sir Michael O'Dwyer arrived in London on the 13th April last and on the very next day had a prolonged interview with Mr. Montagu and the other members of the Cabinet regarding the Amritsar disturbances.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE MAIN ISSUE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 26.

Wichita (Kansas).—President Wilson in a letter to the Kansas Delegate to the National Convention, definitely reveals the President's expectation that the League of Nations will be the main issue in the Presidential campaign He says:—The issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country involves nothing less than the honour of the United States, redemption of the most solemn obligation and obligations of its associates in the great war and of mankind, to which it gave the most explicit pledge that it went to war not merely to win victory in arms but also to follow up the victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations, as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HINES.

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

Mr. Hines, the Director of the United States Railroads, has resigned.

PROFITEERS PUNISHED.

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

New York.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted three Chicago meat packers, Armour, Swift and Wilson and also their representatives in this city for profiteering.

ENGLAND'S WATER RESOURCES.

TO SUPPLY INDUSTRY WITH MOTIVE POWER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

The Government is introducing legislation dealing with the water resources of England and Wales, with a view to increasing the supplies for traders and impounding water to supply industry with motive power, especially in connection with the establishment of great central stations for generating electricity. It is also proposed to establish a new central authority to deal with water supplies on a national basis.

FOOD CONTROLLER AND SUGAR PRICES.

POLICY OF CO-OPERATION ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

Owing to the uncertainty regarding the future price of sugar which is now one hundred and fifty shillings a hundredweight, the Food Controller is decontrolling jam and marmalade, and substituting a policy of co-operation between the Food Ministry and the manufacturers, in arranging reasonable prices.

BEDOUIN RAIDS.

PEASANTS' PROPERTY LOOTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

Cairo.—The Bedouns are making nightly raids in the country south of Tiberias and looting sheep and cattle from the peasants, mainly Moslems.

The Jewish colonies fearing attack have posted guards to protect their property.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

AMUNDSEN ARRIVES IN SIBERIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.
LONDON, April 24.

New York.—A telegram from Nome, Alaska, says that the explorer Amundsen has arrived at Anadir, Siberia. This indicates that he is returning and the possible abandonment of his Arctic expedition.

LABOUR AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEED FOR A POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 26.

Presiding over the Conference of Labour delegates convened by the Union of Democratic Control, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald deplored the Labour passivity in foreign affairs. If Labour were going to govern they must have their own foreign policy and must unite with workers in other countries to secure world peace.

IMMEDIATE FIXING OF GERMAN DEBT.

JAPAN AND ITALY SUPPORT MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Ajril 22.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 26.

Paris.—According to the San Remo correspondent of the "Petit Journal," Japan as well as Italy is supporting Mr. Lloyd George in insisting that Germany's indebtedness shall be fixed now.

F. A. CUP FINAL.

ASTON VILLA WINS FOR SIXTH TIME.Y

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 26.

In beating Huddersfield Town at Stamfords Bridge to-day, Aston Villa won the English Cup for the sixth time, which is a record for competition. The weather was fine and there were fifty thousand spectators present. Aston Villa showed much better combination and their forwards and their halves were cleverer than those of Huddersfield, but their victory was a lucky one. After ninety minutes' play there was no score and the only goal of the match came during the progress of the extra time, Wilson, Huddersfield's centre-half, heading through his own goal after ninety-seven minutes of play. Bullock and Wood at back, played splendidly for Huddersfield.

Prince Henry presented the Cup to Aston Villa at the close of the match.

ASTON VILLA BEATS HUDDERSFIELD 1-0.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 pm., April 26.

At Stamford Bridge to-day in the final of the Football Association Cup, Aston Villa beat Huddersfield Town by one goal to nil after an extra half hours play.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 26.

The following are the probable starters with their jockeys, for the Two Thousand Guineas to be run on April 28th:—

Abbots Trace	Jelliss.
Great Joy	H. Jones.
All Prince	Fox
Silvera	Donoghue
Celestial	William Griggs
Light Hearted	W. Balding
Polumetis	Lane.
Tetratema	Carslake.
Attilius	Hulme.
Orpheus	Leach.
Maxwell	F. Bullock.
Allenby	Slade
Daylight Patron	Whalley
Swynburn	F. Templeman
Lacrosse	Childs.
Paragon	A. Smith
Pelops	Blank.
Prince Galahad	Blank.
Tea Tray	Blank.
Valkyrian	Blank.
Vivaldi	E. Wheatley

HERBERT SPENCER

(Continued from page 6.)

were not lacking to give him financial assistance in bringing out his volumes, the names of which are well known to Indian and other students of philosophy. In the *Principles of Biology* he applies his evolution formula to the great problems of life, plant and animal. He gives as his definition of life "the continuous adjustment of inner and outer relations," and used this as the basis of his investigations. "Given an environment gradually increasing in complexity, it follows that organisms, in order to survive, must in the process of adaption, also increase in complexity. Parts of the organisms restrict themselves to certain processes, and thus by a kind of division of labour, structural and functional complexities result." He dealt with the evolution of mind in his book *Principles of Psychology* and he has certainly given us many interesting facts connected with this realm. When he comes to the study of religion he tries to apply the same principles, and interesting though his many illustrations are, one feels that he has scarcely been able to fathom the real underlying factors of men's faith. He traces back all religion to ancestor-worship, and tries to show how, from this beginning the complex religious views and practices of to-day, are natural developments to be explained by his theory of evolution.

A tribute.

Many tributes will be paid to Herbert Spencer on the occasion of the celebration of his centenary and even those who think least of his great work in connection with the study of science and philosophy will be ready to acknowledge that the man himself showed what he was by the long years of hard work done under the most trying conditions of ill-health. He had his peculiarities, and not least was his egoism. But no man can have his books translated into practically all the European languages, as well as Japanese, and Chinese, unless he has been able to add considerably to the sum of the world's thought on the great problems of life. This Spencer did, and when he died in December 1903 his name was highly honoured, and many tributes were paid by thinkers of all schools. Even though he may not again gain his old place he will be sure to attract many classes of students for many years to come.

MR. AZAD'S BROCHURE.

(Continued from page 7.)

could go on the ship for five minutes only. Deputy Inspector Doran ran back to the place where we stood and the next instant Mr. Griffith was in the ship and I followed him. I felt I could have jumped ten yards, though I have never been an athlete by any means. We were on the main deck and Mr. Griffith led and I followed him into the gangway on the portside of the ship. A few rapid steps brought us to the first-class cabin in which he was. The door opened, Mr. Griffith first walked in and I followed, and there I found the latest victim of autocracy tranquil, serene and confident.

He sat up bolt upright, and that high, clear and noble forehead which speaks to those who can read it, spoke to me what I shall put at the end of the statement. At first sight, though a pure-blooded Englishman he had to give vent to his feelings of anguish and laceration After a minute he said, "Look here Azad, they brought me here without any notice; I was not able to make any arrangement about my affairs, or my servants. Please do as I have asked you in the letter which I have asked Mr. Griffith to deliver to you." He then turned round and asked Mr. Griffith to give him the letter. Mr. Griffith said that he could not do so unless it was censored. Then he turned round to me and said, "Very well, Azad, there are two things which I want you to convey to the directors of the "Bombay Chronicle"; first, that there is a good deal of work to be done in England, and second, that the Government of India have given me Rs. 500 only after taking away Rs. 2,000 a month, so that would be penniless after my arrival in England."

I asked Mr. Griffith if he had any objection to my putting Mr. Horniman some questions. He said not, if they are not of a political nature. I had half a mind to ask him what message he was going to leave for the people of India. I then asked him one or two questions about his servants, furniture, etc., and almost suddenly with a sob and gush of tears he referred to a disabled and faithful servant of his, Sakoor, who served him formerly as a chauffeur, who had become totally deaf and consequently unable to do any work. He showed particular solicitude for this unfortunate man's future life. My five minutes were up; Mr. Griffith gave me a signal to start, when, while we were both weeping, I raised the hand that he gave me—the white, wiry, well-knit hand, that had conquered the heart of India by a pen,—to my lips and reverently put it back again. Next instant I was outside the cabin, and I walked as one in sleep mechanically following Mr. Griffith, and I was back on the mole again. I thanked Mr. Griffith profoundly and left the mole and drove up to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's bungalow to give him the message, which was meant for him. I may say here that I have the best authority to state that the order of deportation had come from the Government of India direct, and the Governor of Bombay had merely to execute it. The message referred to as being uttered by his beautiful, bright and generous forehead is:—

"Go on with your fight. Your cause is just. In politics only those, who are really weak, resort to physical force. Do not be dismayed. Your strength is the strength of God."

M. K. AZAD

27th April, 1919.

THE LOST LEADER.

HOW A PLOT WAS EXPOSED.

The following are a few lines from Mr. Azad's Appreciation of Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

"I sat myself
Upon an eagle's watch, that I might see,
And seeing ne'er forget."

'Hyperion.'

That tall man with a Roman nose standing under the porch is Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and on looking at him the picture of an ancient Viking in modern dress flashed across my mind. For there stood, erect and stately, smoking a thin cigarette and looking out of eyes of intense affection the Benji of my later years. It was with the words inscribed above and uttered by a friend who was with me that I first saw in flesh and met the martyr of Worli Hill in October 1913 at the Excelsior Theatre. The grip of his hand on that occasion has still the warmth of a loving recollection in my memory. From the accounts I had heard of the prowess and ability of this man I was hardly prepared to meet one whose gentle manner and soft speech would have been more characteristic of a recluse drawn out of the shady depths of a sylvan home. And yet this was the man whose modest quill shook the schemes of the mighty to their foundations.

At the Congress of Lucknow, I think, Horniman made his first great speech. The remorseless way in which he handled the Press laws of the country secured for him a high place in the galaxy of public men in India. Before this, of course, he was known all over the country but the Bombay Congress did not seem to give that scope for his talent which is peculiarly combative. At the round table and at Committee meetings, Horniman's presence was an invaluable asset. Under the mandate given at Bombay, the Joint Reform Scheme came up for ratification at Lucknow in the Subjects Committee. It was in no small measure due to the persuasive and pacifying influence of this instinctive fighter that several catastrophes were averted. I am anxious to refer to an incident which will show at once his promptitude and pertinacity. It is well-known that the notorious Curtis' letter was obtained by some one from the Government Press at Allahabad. How, to the utter consternation of Mr. Lionel Curtis and his *confreres*, the letter came to be published in the "Chronicle" remains still a mystery. Still, I may be permitted to lift a small corner of the veil to prove that Horniman is not made of ordinary clay. At this time we were staying together at the Carlton Hotel. The weather was bitterly cold. Though it was early in the evening, I lay in bed, tucked up, when in walked Horniman saying "Get up Azad, look at this impudent document." Saying this, he flung some papers on my bed. Then he went on: "Those old fogeys could not make up their minds to expose the conspiracy. After hearing the discussion for about twenty minutes as to who was going to print this letter, I walked away with it. One said that the Lieutenant-Governor will be dragged into it, and another said that the matter required careful consideration since the letter was surreptitiously obtained and the third fumbled and hesitated. I could not watch this spectacle much longer."

Within an hour the wires were humming with an elaborate press-message for the "Chronicle" and the next day the country woke up to perceive Mr. Lionel Curtis in his true colours. This incident is characteristic of him. The readiness to act in emergency has always been with Horniman a matter of intuitive infallibility. If one may say so, he has the pugilist's gift of catching you between two minds.

CALL TO HUMANITARIANS.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary, Humanitarian League, wires from Junagadh, under date April 26:—

Mr. Lallubhai Jhavery, Acting President, Bombay Humanitarian League and General Secretary, All India Humanitarian Conference, strongly urges all humanitarians of the country actively to support the movement inaugurated by the friends of Mr. Horniman, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League. "We strongly appeal to the admirers and friends of Mr Horniman to start funds for Mr. Horniman, whose services to the country in matters political and humanitarian can never be forgotten."

"A JOURNALIST'S TRIBUTE."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your account of the proceedings of the Town Hall meeting on Saturday last, you have reported under the above sub-heading that "Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, sending cheque for Rs. 25,000 wrote to his Excellency that as a member of the Press he himself had felt the blessings of freedom of speech and thought enjoyed under the British flag and he had always regarded the flag and dynasty as the real emblems of their liberty." Very likely, Mr. Dumasia must have felt in the manner he expressed. And possibly as a proof of Mr. Dumasia's assertion of the blessings of freedom of speech and thought, we are confronted in the very same issue of your paper by the very thoughtful and suggestive heading "Absolutism in New Era." We should hardly need further proof of the reality of the blessings discovered by Mr. Dumasia than the simple fact that an English journalist has been deprived of his freedom and made an exile for over a year, without being brought to trial or even any charges framed against him. That fact speaks for itself. And even his Excellency will not fail to distinguished facts from fiction. I have been impelled to make these observations merely to point out how far divorced from and inconsistent with practice are professions. Mr. Dumasia is at liberty to express his own opinion but he has no title to speak on behalf of the profession to which he belongs.—Yours, etc.,

A JOURNALIST.

Bombay, April 26.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 26.

A new disturbance has given local rain in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and West Rajputana with few falls in Orissa, Central Punjab, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri two inches, Shillong three, Cherrapunji, Chittagong one and a half, Narayanganj, Dinajupr one, Bogra a half, Balasore three quarters, Srinagar a half, Drosh one, Peshwar a quarter, Bikaner one, Salem a half and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Diminution in Northwest Frontier Province.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is no foundation in the report that the German Government expects that the French shall keep their promise to evacuate the towns as soon as the number of troops in the neutral zone does not exceed the figure allowed. The statement adds that the withdrawal of the German troops from the neutral zone has been carried out. The number of officers and men in the zone no longer exceeds the 17,700 allowed in the neutral zone in accordance with the Supreme Council's decision.

THE MAGYAR REVOLT.

FINDINGS OF SEMI-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

Belgrade.—A semi-official enquiry into the attempted Magyar revolt at Sucotitza in the former Hungarian district of Torenta on April 19, shows that the Hungarian Government connives in movement which was connected with the order published in Budapest on April 18, calling up all men between the ages of 18 and 45 liable to mobilisation. Ten thousand Magyar troops concentrated on the Serbian frontier. Serbia had protested to the Peace Conference against this, stating that Serbia will be obliged to increase her armed forces to deal with any attack.

SGR. MASIERO AT CANTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. April 23.

Canton, 21st.—Sgr. Masiero has arrived here, en route for Tokio, from Rome.

LATEST CABLES.

PALESTINE.

TO BECOME 'JEWS' NATIONAL HOME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

San Remo.—The Conference has decided upon the incorporation of the Balfour declaration in the Peace Treaty with Turkey providing for Palestine becoming the national home of the Jews, subject to the rights of the Arabs and Jewish Nationals in other countries. It is understood that the Adriatic question will be settled on the basis of Fiume with the district of Volosca and island of Chergo forming a sufer independent State, the constitution of which has not yet been completely drafted. There will be no territorial contiguity between this State and the Italian territory. Italy relinquishes the claims on Dalmatia, but Zara will become a free city with its own diplomatic representation. Italy will have a mandate over the whole of Albania.

SINN FEINISM.

THREE POLICEMEN AMBUSHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

Three policemen were to-day, ambushed at Upton, County Cork. Two were killed, but the third remained uninjured and returned fire. The murderers escaped.

IRISH HUNGER STRIKERS.

150 AT WORMWOOD SCRUBBS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

A hundred and fifty Irish prisoners have been hunger-striking in Wormwood Scrubbs, since April 21. Many are nearly collapsing. The strikers are determined to fast until they are released or succumb. One striker has collapsed and has been released.

LONDON, April 26.

Five thousand Sinn Feiners last night assembled at Wormwood Scrubbs and cheered the Sinn Fein prisoners, who waved the Republican flags from windows and lighted flares within the prison. The priest in the crowd recited the "Rosary." The crowd parleyed with the prisoners, exchanging news, after which the demonstrators dispersed. The police did not interfere.

MESSAGE FROM MARS.

EXPERIMENT IN NEW YORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

"The Times" learns from New York that scientists have made an endeavour to catch a message from Mars through the wireless from Omaha. Yesterday evening was chosen for the experiment because Mars was then closer to the earth than it will be for several years. Doctor Milliner, dramatically describing the experiences, states that with the first wave lengths extending from 15 to 18 thousand metres, everything going on in the world was heard. A wave length of 300,000 metres was then tries beyond sound of anything taking place on the earth, but the deathliest silence ensued.

GERMANY AND ALLIES.

GEORGE-MILLERAND AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 27.

San Remo.—Mr. Lloyd George has announced that as a result of the conference with Mr. Millerand a joint declaration will be prepared, announcing a Franco-British agreement to enforce the disarmament clauses of the Treaty, disavowing the idea of France occupying the right bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr coalfields.

San Remo.—An official of the American Embassy in Paris arrived at San Remo this afternoon, with instructions from Washington, whereupon the American Ambassador in Rome immediately proceeded to attend the Conference.

San Remo.—As a result of two hours' conversation Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand reached an agreement with reference to German disarmament, reparations and Allied unity of action. The Allies have decided to proceed immediately with the estimation of the amount of reparations to be demanded from Germany who will be invited to send a representative to Brussels with a view to direct conversations on the subject. French circles are favourably impressed with the success of to-day's proceedings. The agreement will be submitted to the Supreme Council to-morrow.

San Remo.—The Conference to-day considered a manifesto explaining the agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand. Satisfactory decisions have been reached on all points. The Italians have approval the declaration. According to "The Times" the manifesto insists, amongst other things, on the disarmament of Germany, but allows an increase of the police, while France disclaims the imperialistic militant aims.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that there

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND KHILAFAT.

THEIR MINIMUM DEMANDS.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

The following are extracts from an authorised translation of the presidential address of Moulana Shaukat Ali at the Madras Presidency Khilafat Conference:—

Friends,—I thank you for electing me to preside at this most critical juncture in the history of Islam, I warn you beforehand to save disappointment that you will find this address of mine unconventional and lacking in polished periods. In crude but I hope in clear and unambiguous language I will put before you what opinions I have formed after most careful consideration.

THE MOSLEMS' CASE SUMMARISED.

Let me state our case very briefly. Our contention is that England for reasons of its own changed its old and traditional policy of friendship with the Khalif of Islam. Moslems both from the platform and the Press repeatedly warned it of the great danger it was running of losing the sympathy of 400 millions of Moslems of the world and especially of the 100 millions who formed part of the British Empire. No power can afford to treat such a thing lightly. England deliberately in the last few years conciliated her European neighbours and brought them to her side, thus isolating her great rival Germany, but at the expense of the weak Moslem states. France was given a free hand in Morocco and Northern Africa. Tripoli was snatched for Italy. Persia was thrown over to Russia and she herself took the dainty morsel of Egypt. Turkey and the Moslem world were watching this change with pain and wonder. The result of all this was that gradually Moslems all over the world felt that they could not rely on England as a friend. The last Balkan War cleared the vision and gave unmistakable proofs of how things were being arranged. It was no wonder when the Great War came on Europe, Turkey had to decide which side to take.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Well, Turkey was beaten and must pay for her folly. That is what we hear all round us to-day. But here we must have our say and in as clear a language as possible. We say that England would never have won this war and Turkey specially would never have been beaten if it was not for the help of India both Moslem and the Hindu. When England was in grave trouble and annihilation stared in her face she appealed to us for help and we gave it generously both in men and money. What India's help has done for her in France, in Flanders and in Asia the world knows too well. If it was not for India and its powerful support England to-day would have been a broken down Empire under the heel of the Tutons. When making these appeals to us for help she gave certain fresh pledges to us and we accepted them though our past experience about their fulfilment was very unfortunate. To-day India demands that she must be heard above all others in the settlement of questions that affect her and her future, most seriously. In Asia, England's victory was mainly due to Hindu and Moslem troops. We demand and as a matter of right that we must be consulted as to the terms between the Allies and Turkey. Mesopotamia and portions of the Jazeer-ut-al-Arab (Arabia) are directly under British control Full details are not yet available; but when the veil would be torn and all facts made known it would make a most severe indictment against England in India, Moslem voice of protest was forcibly gagged and all those who were trusted by the people and could give expression to their innermost thoughts and misgivings were interned or imprisoned. The Moslem Press was ruthlessly suppressed and what was still worse undue pressure was exercised over the Ulema either to keep silent or to give fatwas supporting the British cause. Even the holy Harem or sanctuary of Mecca could not give shelter to tired and lacerated souls. The story of the treatment meted out to the greatest Mohaddis and divines in India, Moulana Mohamed Ul Hasan Saheb of Deoband, is not fully known. But what facts have filtered out are sufficiently ugly. This venerable saint of 75 years was asked by the renegade Sheriff Hoosain set up by England as the puppet king of Hejas to give a fatwa against the Kalif of Islam. For his refusal to do so he and his companions were taken into custody and brought over to Egypt and later to Malta as prisoners of war. When the Sheriff was asked by the Moslems he said that he took the Moulana Saheb in custody because the British wanted him to do so. When the U. P. Government was asked in Council about this very affair Sir James Meston replied that England was keeping him in custody at the request of the Sheriff. Whether it was the Sheriff of England that was responsible for this sacrilegious act, the fact remains that so far Moulana Saheb is not with us. I have no desire here to enumerate what wrongs have been and are being done in Syria, Silesia, Smyrna, Mesopotamia and in Constantinople itself against Moslems in the name of civilization and humanity.

"The account of the injuries done by thee is beyond counting.

I refuse to recount them and so doth my heart."

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

My chief object to-day is to offer even at this late hour a constructive pogramme which if accepted by England in a true spirit of contrition would yet give her another chance with Moslems of the world and if I may say so with the inhabitants of the continent of Asia. England must ask her allies to leave the Turkish settlement entirely in its own hands. We know positively that France and Italy are most favourably inclined towards an honourable peace with Turkey. They desire no gains for themselves out of Turkey. France too will give up all claims in Syria if pressed by England. England can say with truth that none of her allies was responsible for the victory in Asiatic Turkey. She alone fought and won there and she alone must have a big say in this matter. I feel certain that if England should take this right attitude she will succeed. Then she must sit with us and have a free and open round table discussion. No-Johozoiers are wanted but only men who command the respect and affection of the people and are trusted by them. Let the All-India Khilafat Committee, the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress send in their elected and responsible representatives to this consultation and after our decision we must be given a free hand to go out as peace-makers and make an abiding and lasting peace between the British Empire and Islam. I may tell here frankly that there are many more wars ahead of England and it is absolutely necessary for her in the interests of her own safety that she must make peace with Islam. She cannot conciliate Islam unless she can bring about a real change in her heart, as regards the Khalif of Islam, the Sultan of Turkey. She must give practical proof of this change of heart and this she can do by accepting the proposals of peace which we have formulated. England must once for all make up her mind not to covet an inch of Moslem land. Has not she in all conscience her great Indian Empire to satisfy her? A free powerful and contented India would guarantee her a position in the world which no other Empire had ever occupied before.

"OUR TERMS OF PEACE."

And what are our terms of peace? Let Turkey have all the possessions it had before the war with a guarantee taken from her that she will give full scope for autonomous development to other races living under her. Let us make peace between the Turks and the Arabs. According to the injunctions in the Holy Koran it is the bounden duty of every Moslem to bring about peace when one brother falls out with the other. No Percy Coxes or Percy Sykeses or the whole host of diplomats and consuls are needed to bring muddle and disunion. I want to warn all those concerned that this world war has ushered in a tremendous change not only in Europe but also in Asia, in fact more in Asia than in Europe, as it has been dormant for so long and has now been awakened. She realises her peculiar position of vantage and she is conscious she has in her possession enormous and inexhaustible stores of energy and fortunes. Her long sleep has refreshed her and given her youth and vigour. It would not be good for India if England deliberately insults and humiliates Islam. If England disregards our well-meant and sincere advice and satisfies the earth-hunger of her Imperialistic capitalists and keeps Moslem lands in her possessions either directly or through mandates, than any man in his ordinary sense could prophesy that our dear land could have no peace for years to come.

Here I want to make a personal reference to my brother Mohomed Ali and to myself. At one time it was insinuated when we were not in a position to speak out in our defence that we were inviting the Amir of Afghanistan and the Sultan of Turkey to come and attack India and found a Moslem Empire. I take this opportunity to state that the whole story was absurd and absoluely untrue. As we stated to the Raja Saheb of Mahamadabad at Chindwara I here state again that if any foreign power whether it be H. M. the Sultan of Turkey or H. M. the Amir of Kabul wantonly attacked India and wanted to subjugate and conquer and make us a subject-race again, then we and all the Moslems of India would fight for the sacred liberty of our motherland. There is no ambiguity in this. But I want to make it clear what it does not mean. If England in spite of the united wishes and desires of the 330 millions of Hindus and Mislems persists in humiliating Islam and the Khalif of Islam and make of him another Pope of Europe—prisoner of Constantinople, ir directly or indirectly occupy the sacred places of Islam or any portion of the Jazeerut-ul-Arab and the Moslems of those regions or others desire avenging that insult and punish the disturbers of peace in those lands, then not only we but no Moslem soldier or civilian would lift one finger to save the Government that was responsible for that mad policy. I am happy to say that in this we have the unqualified support of our Hindu brethren all over the country. I here take the opportunity of offering our heart-felt gratitude to our Hindu brethren and tell that Mussalmans in India and elsewhere in the world would never, never forget this great act of brotherly affection. May God give us the strength to do all we can to retain this mutual love, confidence and affection.

THE MODERATES AND KHALIFAT.

I know efforts are being made to bring in mistrust between Hindus and Mussalmans and there are already near at hand some short-sighted and foolish Hindus and Moslems willing to do the jackal's dirty duty. But all these efforts would fail with God's help and the cause of truth and justice would triumph. I would here just take this opportunity to inform Lord Sinha and our other Moderate friends that as far as the question of Khalifate is concerned there are no moderates or extremists among us and there is no room for them. As far as the Mussalmans are concerned there can be no two opinions on this subject, amongst true and believing Moslems. They must give whole-hearted support to what is known as Khalifate. I know our Shia brethren do not believe in the Sultan of Turkey as a Khalif. They are expecting along with us the advent of the twelfth Imam Hazrat Imam Mehdi to reappear and lead the army of Islam against its enemies and triumph over them. But in the matter of Defa (Defensive war of Faith) they are with us. The Sunnies form the overwhelming majority in India. The Shia Mujahids in Kurbala and Nazaf all issued Fatwas exhorting our Shia brethren to fight in the sacred cause of Islam.

As I said there is no room here for Moderates or Extremists. Those who believe as we believe Moslems, those who oppose this sacred cause go out of the pale of Islam. There is no road in between the two roads—Islam and heresy. In matters of faith there is no room for sweet compromise to suit the convenience of accommodating people. I would beg our Moderate friends to fully realise the issue before us and then write. If you grant that every Indian has a right to full freedom of conscience, then you can give no lukewarm support. Such support gives us great pain. If these "friends" had never opened their lips and had left us to deal with the matter, ever so much the better. But then given up all talk of "brotherly affection and sympathy." In this grave crisis those who are not with us are against us.

OUR DEMANDS.

So far I have not mentioned specifically what our demands are. They have clearly stated before in the manifesto which the All-India Khilafat Committee issued to the public and a mandate for the first deputation which left for England. Both my brother Mohamed Ali and Mr. Syud Hussain have clearly put the issue before the responsible officials. I will put our case concisely once again.

1. The holy places of Islam, Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem should always be in the direct wardenship of the Khalif and also the Holy Shrines of Kurbala, Hajaj, Kazeman, Samara and Bagdad.

2. The Jazeer-ut-ul-Arab or the whole island of Arabia bordered by the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf and the Tigris and the Euphratis according to the dying injunctions of the Prophet (May God's peace be on him) must never go into non-Moslem control.

3. The Khalifa, i.e., there must be an independent and powerful temporal Power with sufficient lands, population and money capable of organising and keeping up a well-equipped army for defending Islam against its enemies.

We cannot give exact boundaries for the last demand. As for the first two, but to save all useless discussion we have after very careful consideration come to the conclusion that the least temporal power that a Khalifa required was what Turkey possessed before the war. It was not sufficient but we did not desire to open useless discussion.

It will be clear that the demands put forth by us are based on just and clear laws of Islam and there is no room for compromise. Over 1,300 years ago these were decided for us by our God, and our Prophet. (May God's peace be on him.) As subjects of the British Empire and as those who helped materially the conquest of these lands, I admit this to our great shame, we have a right to expect that now our wishes would receive that attention which they deserve, especially as our demands are based on clear and religious commandments.

CONDITIONAL LOYALTY AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Our loyalty is conditional and as long as we are allowed full freedom of faith, are allowed to act and live the life marked for us in the Holy Koran and in the traditions of the Prophet (Peace be on him) we are content to live as subjects of the British Empire. Of course we demand our political rights along with our Hindu brethren, but can these make compromises as already done over these reforms; but in matters of faith we can allow no change or compromise. We deserve the sympathy and support of all God-loving people, whether Hindus, Christians or Parsees. In case our religious demands are treated with contempt, as we fear we must expect after the plain speaking of Mr. Lloyd George and Lords Curzon and Bryce, Robert Cecil and others, then we as God-fearing and believing Moslems have no option left except to walk out of the British Empire.

But before we take up the final position we have decided to exhaust all pisible means to bring to England what that conditional loyalty would mean to her. Our first batch has done its duty right nobly and I think I can safely speak on your behalf that Messrs. Mohomed Ali, Syud Hossain and Moulana Suliman Vadvi have your full confidence. On the 11th of April the All-India Khilafate Committee, after full consent, decided that Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, our two most trusted and revered leaders with others whom they may choose, must go with the permission of H. E. the Viceroy to put our final decision before H. M. the King-Emperor and the responsible British public. They are allowed only one month to stay in England and after their message must return to India to start work in case of failure of our efforts at conciliation we that God will grant wisdom to England to realise in time the peril and pain she may be bringing on herself and on us. In case of failure of our efforts at conciliotion we would start a Joint Hindu Moslem Non-Co-operation Movement in India under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, a man who commands the respect and love of both Hindu and Moslem. We have received the promise of full active support of that great and brave son of India, Lok. Tilak, one who has unflinchingly worked for the uplift of his Motherland. Besides these we have the support and the sympathy of other leaders of our country.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

The first step in the non-cooperation movement would be the stopping of giving donations, war loans giving up of honorary posts, titles, memberships of Councils, etc. The second step will be the giving up of Civil posts from the highest to the lowest ranks. The third step will be the giving up of Police and Militry services. The fourth non-payment of all kinds of taxes. We know what the above mean. What untold suffering will be our lot? We do not embark on this step without fully realising what it means. We have promised Mahatma Gandhi, as we believe we can only succeed in our present condition if we accept his principle, that there should be no violence on our part while we are carrying on this propaganda. Any retaliation or use of violence even under grave provocation would damage our cause which is dearer to us than our life. Twenty or thirty deputations would soon be touring round the country to collect the signed pledges from Moslems, as after all it is they who should bear the greater part of the burden. It is a portion of their faith a matter of life and death. Mahatma Gandhi would deal with our Hindu brethren in his own way.

I have said enough. I have come here for definite purpose. I am ordered by the Central Khilafat Committee to collect funds for carrying on your work here in India and in England. I beg you to put all your concerted efforts and do your best in this life and show to the world at large how very keenly we feel on this subject. Armenians and Greeks spend millions in Syria alone to blacken Islam and the Turks. Surely we can easily spare the paltry sum of 30 or 40 lakhs for this cause.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

In conclusion I hope and pray that the friendly conversations for which the Afghan Mission with Mohomed Tarze Bey, the Foreign Minister at its head has come, would result in an abiding peace with our brave Moslem neighbours. These frontier wars caused us enormous amount of money which a poor country like ours can ill-spare. Our country is big enough and we have no desire to add anything to our responsibilities. These frontier wars would disappear if we stopped our "Forward Policy," which means medals and promotions and honours for the political and military, but spell ruin for us in India. The money that ought to be spent on education, sanitation and industry, is swallowed up by these wars, and in return we get the hatred of a brave people, our brothers in faith who have no quarrel with us. I feel certain in my heart that an honourable peace with Islam and the Khalif of Islam and immediate evacuation of the sacred places and Jazeer-ut-ul-Arab as defined by us would bring the two Governments nearer and this would bring peace for us all.

Let England in the intersts of its Empire make peace with Islam and she would be the strongest Power in the world.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

The following is a copy of the letter dated 25th March, 1920, from Mr. Mahomed Ali, head of Indian Khilafat Delegates, England to Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

My dear Chotani Seth,

You must have by now read the summary of our interview with the Prime Minister cabled to India by the Secretary of State and supplemented by Reuter. Of course, what we said has been boiled down a good deal and what they said has been cabled rather more fully. I was considering if I should myself incur the expenditure of sending a fuller account of the presentation of the case from our side. But on second thought I realize that unlike the S. of S. who can always send a "clear the line" message, my message will reach you in ten or twelve days and the connection between the two statements will be broken. But you must have realized that the answer was not only disappointing but the Prime Minister deliberately misstated facts.

After this if I were to consult my own wishes I would take the first train and boat and go back to India. But I do not want people at home and also here to accuse us of not having told them fully of our own feeling, and explained our point of view, and warned them against the possible consequences of a Turkish settlement against the unanimous wishes of the Muslim world and against religious obligations. We have approach and carry out warning to all and sundry and thus and thus alone we shall relieve ourselves of a most painful and terrible burden. I am glad at least on one point and that is that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State paid unsolicited tribute to our moderation and the very reasonable manner in which we placed our cause before them.

We also attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Anglo-Ottoman Society in the Essex Hall and presided over by Mr. Marmaduke Piekthall. Some well-known Englishmen like Mr. H. P. Wells and Mr. Nevinson and Capt. Bevnet also attended. We explained our demands and the objects of our visit to this country. The hearers were much impressed and one or two paid great compliments to us for having taken upon ourselves the duty of speaking out the truth which very few were prepared even to hear.

ANTAGONISTIC SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

This brings me to the question of the antagonistic spirit of the Press and people here "the Times," as was expected, has come out with a very undignified article against us and has not blushed to call us pretenders. But that does not matter at all. What I do object to is that after having accepted our advertisement for the meeting in Essex Hall they did not publish it. This is against all principles of business and journalism. How can we present our case and work for our cause when all avenues of publicity are so fanatically and ruthlessly closed against us?

I need nat tell you that a thing which we can get advertised in India for a matter of three or four rupees costs here nothing less than ten or fifteen pound and then too these bigoted newspapers do not publish our advertisement. The rent of the Hall and the issuing of invitations also cost a great deal. England has begun to spend lavishly and charge exhorbitant for ordinary things which could before the War be bought for one-fourth their present prices. Let me, however, assure you that not a penny will be spent by me, unnecessarily which is not absolutely and imperatively demanded for the support of the work for which we have come to this country. Will it surprize you to learn that we shall have to pay for really very small advertisements about the Essex Hall meetings a sum of nearly £75 over and above what the Anglo-Ottoman Society must have paid for the Hall invitations and their own advertisement.

LABOUR'S SYMPATHY.

I have had some talk with labur people and through them and practically in conjunction with them I am arranging a meeting in the Queen's Hall. Here we hope to have a much larger audience and as the labour people will have called the meeting I hope to gain their sympathies. The expenses will be four or five times greater than in the case of the Essex Hall meeting, but we shall have to incur them. I am making arrangements about this and I hope I shall succeed in my attempts.

There are also chances of our meeting privately a number of clergymen who are prepared to listen to us. A clergyman who belongs to the Labour group has promised to get together some of these gentlemen. Let us hope Allah will help us to induce these people to accept the Truth of the whole case of Islam.

If we cannot get at the Archbishops of Canterbury and York (I have received an indirect invitation) we can at least begin from the lower ranges of the Church ladder.

All members of the Delegation are quite well and send you their best *salams*. I hope you are quite well and doing the work of God with untiring and continued zeal:

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI.

MOSLEM WOMEN AND KHILAFAT.

MEETING IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 23.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat workers' League a most successful meeting of ladies came off this evening. The following is the full text of the Urdu speech delivered by Mr. Asaf Ali's mother Akbari Begam Sahiba who presided. Among the prominent ladies present were Mrs. Ansari, Mrs. Haarat Mohani and ladies of all leading families of Delhi. Resolutions regarding Swadeshi, etc., were reaffirmed.

"Sisters", the object of to-day's gathering is that we of the weaker sex should declare what we are prepared to do for our faith. Ladies, the question cannot have two answers. Is there aught we hold dearer than our faith? If our religion be in peril (God forbid) can there be anything for us, but to ask our men, our brothers and sons to lay down their lives in its defence? Have not women before to-day laid down their lives in defence of their honour and faith? And is there a woman to-day who would not be ever ready to sacrifice her very life to save her honour and her religion? We should resist and overcome every obstacle which bars the way God and his Prophet have commanded us to follow. We have before us the examples of the Prophet and his grandson, the greatest of martyrs. Such were the inflexible determinations of our ancestors that enabled Islam to prevail against the mightiest powers of earth and it is the lack of that iron resolve which has exposed Islam to the concentred onslaught of the day, which have made our lovely existence bitter, But my dear sisters, we must never lose sight of the world of God. The anti-Moslem powers are, I admit, preponderant to-day and we cannot overlook our impuissance, but God is puissant. He is the most powerful of all and we must seek strength from his scriptures. Is it not He the omnipotent who makes and unmakes all—before whom the high and mighty tyrants are brought low and made helpless. Our cause is righteous and even if the sun were to rise in the West instead of the East no power shall succeed in extinguishing our religion. It is, however, essential to be familiar with our duty and to determine to discharge it. The leaders have resolved that we should adopt Swadeshi and cease to co-operate with those who are associated with the ruin of the Khalifa's power. We have up till now sought honours and places from Government, but henceforth we shall cease to do so. Therefore, O! women pledge yourselves to act upan these resolutions which religion orders and let those who fail to do so, be treated in the manner which they deserve. In fact, I should advise you to cease all relations with the defaulters, to ostracise them altogether. Are we not masters in our homes? If we are, we can compel the men to observe these resolutions religiously. If you are firm in your purpose you can keep the men strictly to the track. If you desire, the impossible can be made possible. Your religious belief is on trial to-day. Will you not translate these simple resolutions into practice? The day of judgment is not far distant. If you desire to stand well in the eyes of God and his Prophet, if you long to enter Paradise as the retinue of Hazrati Saiyida Fatimatul Zahra, you should not neglect your vow and religious duty for a moment. Pray to God that He may give us patience and resolve and strengthen the will of our men. Amen."

KHILAFAT.

WHAT HAPPENED AT ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A correspondent wires:—In view of the misunderstanding in the public mind over the exact programme of action decided upon by the Council of the All-India Khilafat Committee, the following account of the proceedings of the Council held at Bombay on the 11th and 12th April will be of interest. On the 11th April at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Khilafat Committee, a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. S. Ali and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed to consider and report on the immediate steps to be taken in furtherance of the Khilafat cause. The sub-committee presented its report to the Council on the 12th which was unanimously adopted.

The sub-committee's report runs as follows:—

We have come to the following conclusion:—

That non-co-operation should not be started till the peace terms are officially known or until a submission has been made to his Majesty's Government by a deputation hereinafter mentioned for the declaration of peace terms and the period fixed therein has expired.

To expedite matters and to remove tension and to explain the correct sentiments of Hindus and Mahomedans, subject to the Viceregal consent, a deputation consisting of Mr. Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad should proceed to England with such company as they desire with instructions not to stay beyond one month in England.

During the absence of this deputation in England the principle of non-co-operation as the only remedy open to India should be preached and popularised to the utmost extent and organisations should be formed to enforce non-co-operation where necessary.

According to later proceedings the idea of sending a deputation to England has been abandoned though Mr. Gandhi may, if considered necessary sail to England to deliver the final message to the Throne.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 25.

The following team has been selected to represent India at the next Olympic games to be held in Belgium:—

For Marathon and Long Distance races:—P. D. Choughule from Belgaum, N. D. Kaikadi from Satara, B. V. Datar from Sangli.

For Athletics:—P. C. Bannerji, Calcutta.

For Wrestling:—N. V. Navale of Poona and D. R. Shinde of Kholapur.

S. R. Bhagwat, General Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association will accompany the team.

Results of the eliminating trials were as follows:—

5000 Meters:—P. D. Choughule 1st, 16 minutes, 25.2 seconds, N. D. Kaikade 2nd, 17 minutes 28.2 seconds.

10000 Meters:—P. D. Choughule 1st, 54 minutes, 35 seconds. Hinge 2nd, N. D. Kaikade 3rd.

Marathon race:—26 miles 4½ furlongs:—N. D. Kaikade 1st, 58 minutes 19.4 seconds. Hare B. Kaikade (Satara) 3 hours, 10 minutes, 45.1 seconds, S. V. Datar (Sangli) 3rd, 3 hours 10 minutes, 45 seconds. Eight competed.—N. D. Choughule being absentee through illness.

Wrestling:—Catch as catch can, feather eights, D. R. Shinde, Kolhapur 1st. Pachegaonkar, Baroda 2nd.

Light weights (3 entries), more beat Navale. Navale then beat Keshkamath, and in the last bout Keshkamat threw More. The team selected will spend some time in England while being coached.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REPRESENTATION OF MARWARI TRADE INTERESTS ASKED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

At a meeting of the Marwari Trades Association, a resolution was passed urging for adequate representation of Marwari trade interests in the new Legislative Assembly and viewing with regret the Bengal Government's recommendation to the Government of India that partnership firms and companies should be excluded from voting in the coming elections.

COLLISION BETWEEN CARGO AND PASSENGER BOATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

From meagre details to hand, it appears that a tragic incident occurred in Hooghly on Sunday morning at the mouth of the Belliaghatta Canal. A cargo boat fully loaded with sand is reported to have collided with a passenger boat carrying about 20 mill coolies on a holiday trip. The cargo boat sank on the spot but the crew were saved. The passenger boat capsized throwing all coolies overboard and it is reported that all of them escaped except three women. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways for first 10 days of April 1920 are more by Rs. 12,65,971 than figures for

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

TEXT OF PREMIER'S REPLY.

We reproduce the following from the London "Times." It is a shorthand transcript of the proceedings that took place on Friday, March 19 when the Premier received the Khilafat Delegation.

With the Prime Minister were Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, and Sir Frederick Duke, member of the Council of India. The members of the Delegation were Messrs. Muhammad Ali, Syed Hossain, Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, and H. M. Hayat.

Muhammad Ali said the deputation had come chiefly in connexion with a religious question. For the defence of the Faith, the Caliph must always retain adequate territories, naval and militry forces, and financial resources. Since the world still relies on force, the Caliph could not dispense with temporal power. Their first claim, then, was that the Caliphate must be preserved by the entire body of Muslims at all times with adequate temporal power. After the Balkan War particularly, the Empire of the Caliph was reduced to such low limits that Muslims considered the irreducible minimum of temporal power adequate for the defence of the Faith to be the restoration of the territorial *status quo ante bellum*.

The Prime Minister asked whether the Delegation were opposed to the act of the Syrian Muhammadans, who declared Emir Feisul King of Arabia.

Muhammad Ali.—We think this matter can well be left for settlement amongst Muslims. We have come here in the interests of peace and reconciliation and propose going to the Arabs and Turks for the same purpose.

The Prime Minister.—I understand that the Muhammadans of Syria and Palestine and some other parts have proclaimed an independent Muslim State torn away from the Caliph.

Muhammad Ali.—I hope the Emir Feisul will realise that his own personal ambitions, and even the ambition of the Arabs, can be entirely satisfied within the scheme of Turkish Sovereignty.

The Prime Minister.—That means that you are opposed to the independence of Arabia?

MOSLEMS' CLAIMS.

Muhammad Ali.—Yes. Continuing, he said the Muslims claimed that the local centre of their faith—namely, the Jazirat-ul-Arab—the "Island of Arabia"—should remain entirely in Muslim control. This was based on the dying injunction of the Prophet himself. The Jazirat-ul-Arab included Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, as well as the region commonly known to European geographers as the Arabian Peninsula. Muslims could acquiesce in no form of non-Muslim control, whether in the shape of mandates or otherwise, over any portion of this region. The religious requirements would be satisfied even if the Emir Feisul exercised independent control there. But since they had to provide sufficient temporal power for the Caliph, the requirement of the utmost economy in their claims suggested that both these requirements might easily be satisfied if the Jazirat-ul-Arab remained under the direct sovereignty of the Caliph.

Their third claim was based on a series of injunctions which required the Caliph to be the Warden of the three sacred harems of Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem; and overwhelming Muslim sentiment required that he should be the Warden of the holy shrines of Nejef, Kerbala, Kazimain, Samarra, and Bagdad. Constantinople was also held very sacred by Muslims. An effort to drive the Turks out "bag and baggage" from the seat of the Caliphate was bound to be regarded by Muslims as a challenge of the modern Crusaders to Islam. Muslims also could not tolerate any affront to Islam in keeping the Caliph as a sort of hostage in Constantinople. The recent action of the Allied Powers was likely to give rise in the Muslim world to feelings which it would be very difficult to restrain. As regards Thrace, it was not necessary to support the Turkish claim for their retention of Thrace by any further arguments than that of the principle of Self Determination. The occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks also had shaken to a great extent the confidence which Muslims reposed in the pledges given to them, and the atrocities perpetrated in that region had driven them almost to desperation.

DETESTATION OF MASSACRES.

As regards Cilicia, the Delegation must put on record their utter detestation of the massacres and their full sympathy for the sufferers, whether Christian or Muslim. But, if the Turk was to be punished as a criminal and populations of other races and creeds to be released from their allegiance on the assumption that the Turks had been tyrants, then the Delegation claimed that the whole question of these massacres must be impartially investigated by an International Commission on which the All-India Khilafat Conference should be adequately represented. If that enquiry established that the Turks really had been guilty of atrocities and horrible crimes, then they would wash their hands of the Turks. To them it was much more important that not a single stain should remain on the fair name of Islam. But it was only in Armenia that the Turk was said to be so intolerant. These peiple were egged on by Russia in times past, and plots and intrigues went on all the time. They read in that day's issue of "The Times" of the horrors perpetrated by these very people. Englishmen who had been in Turkish territory considered the Turk a very humane person. What could have happened to him that he suddenly lost all his humanity in Armenia and became a cruel tyrant?

Turning to Jewish claims in Palestine, he declared that no aspiration of the Jewish community which was reasonable could be incompatible with Muslim control of the Holy Land, and it was hoped that the Ottoman Government would easily accommodate the Jewish community in such aspirations of theirs as are reasonable.

Syed Hossain, explaining a remark by Muhammad Ali, said they were not opposed to the independence of Arabia. They were opposed to Emir Feisul's declaration of independence only because Arabia throughout the history of Islam had remained under the direct control of the Caliph.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George.—You have put your case with very great lucidity and with moderation, and I feel bound to listen with great care to everything that comes from our Musalman fellow subjects in any part of the Empire. When we were in Paris we took great care to consider the Musalman representatives who came from India. They were represented in the first instance, with very great force by two able Indians who were not Muhammadans, but who still were very much imbued with a sense of what was fair to their Muhammadan fellow-countrymen. The Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha repeatedly brought the case before the Delegation—a Delegation of the British Empire.

Then delegates were arranged from Muhammadans, some resident in Great Britain and some who came from India, and at my request the Supreme Council of the Allies heard their case. M. Clemenceau, Mr. President Wilson, Signor Orlando and myself, representing the great Powers of the Alliance, listened with great care to a very powerful presentation of the Musalman case in respect of Turkey. So that I should like the Muhammadans of India to feel that their case has been presented with great care and with great force, and has been listened to with conscientious care, not merely by the delegates of the British Empire but, at the request of the delegates of the British Empire, by the Supreme Council of the Allies.

I should like to get out of the mind of any Musalman throughout the Empire, that we are treating Turkey upon different principles from those we applied, when we came to consider Christian countries. We were at war with three Christian countries and one Muhammadan country. We did not seek war with any of them. The Governors of Turkey took upon themselves to wage war upon us. I do not believe we have ever made war against Turkey. We have been fighting for Turkey many times. And Turkey, at a moment when we were engaged in the most terrible struggle this country has ever been in, or which any other country has ever been in, suddenly declared war upon us. The fact that we had not got free access prolonged the war by at least two years. Turkey suddenly slammed the gates in the face of an old ally who had always stood by her, and who had no quarrel with her of any sort or kind at that time. So I do not want any Muhammadan in India to imagine that we entered into this war against Turkey as a crusade against Islam.

EQUALITY FOR CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS.

Now Turkey has been beaten. So has Germany. So has Austria fallen to pieces. She was an Empire. What is she now? She has fallen to bits, and her fragments are scattered about. But she is not a Musalman country. She is a Christian country. Therefore it is no use talking about crusades. We have no crusade against Austria. She has paid the penalty of defeat. She has gone to pieces. What has happened in Germany? We have taken Alsace Lorraine away from Germany. The whole of Poland has been taken away from her, and we have imposed upon her very stern and severe terms. But she is a Christian country. She is not Musalman. Why should we do it? Because we are applying the principle of Self-Determination to these countries which oppressed subject peoples and provoked war to destroy liberty throughout the world. In Austria the Czecho-Slovaks say: "We no longer want to remain under Austria." We say: "Very well; Austria has forfeited its title to Empire. We will make you independent." The Yugo-Slavs say the same thing. We say: "Very well, make a Government of your own with Serbia." Transylvania says the same thing and we say: "Very well; you may unite with your fellow Rumanians in Rumania." We apply the principle of Self-Determination to the subjects of the autocratic Empires. I do not want any Musalman in India, therefore, to imagine that we are applying one principle to Mahomedans. But neither do I want any Mussalman in India to imagine that we are going to abandon, when we come to Turkey, the principles which we have ruthlessly applied to Christian countries like Germany and Austria.

NO INDULGENCE FOR TURKEY.

I do not understand Mr. Muhammad Ali to claim indulgence for Turkey. He claims justice, and justice she will get. Austria has had justice, Germany has had justice—pretty terrible justice. Why should Turkey escape? Turkey thought she had a feud with us. What feud had Turkey with us? Why did she come in to try and stab us and destroy liberty throughout the world when we were engaged in this life-and-death struggle? Is there any reason why we should apply a different measure to Turkey from that which we have meted out to the Christian communities of Germany and Austria. I want the Mahomedans in India to get it well into their minds that we are not treating Turkey severely because she is Mahomedan: we are applying exactly the same principle to her as we have applied to Austria, which is a great Christian community.

What are those principles? They are the principles of Self-Determination applied to Empires which have forfeited their title to rule. The Arabs have claimed independence. They have proclaimed Feisul King of Syria. They have claimed that they should be severed from Turkish dominion. Is it suggested that the Arabs should remain under Turkish dominion merely because they are Mahomedans? Is not the same measure of independence and freedom to be given to Mahomedans as is given to Christians? Croatia has demanded freedom, and we have given it to her. It is a Christian community. Syria has demanded it and it is given to her. We are applying exactly the same principles in Christian places, and to impose the dominion of the Sultan upon Arabia, which has no desire for it, is to impose upon Arabs something which we certainly would not dream of imposing upon these Christian communities.

Now I come to the other points. One is Thrace. It is very difficult to get the facts about Thrace, but I have got before me here the Turkish census and the Greek census about Thrace. There is very little difference between them. According to both of these, the Musalman population in Thrace is in a considerable minority. If that is true, and the principle of Self-Determination is to be applied, the whole of Thrace would certainly be taken away from Turkish rule.

SMYRNA.

Take Smyrna. The same thing applies there. We had a most careful investigation by a very impartial Committee into the whole of the question of the province of Smyrna. We found that a considerable majority of the population was non-Turk. There were Musalmans there who were Greeks. But the great majority of the population undoubtedly prefer Greek rule to Turkish rule, so I understand.

What is the other case which is put? It is the question of the temporal power of the Caliph. The question of the temporal power of a spiritual head is not confined to Islam, as Mr. Muhammad Ali knows very well. It is one of the great controversies of Christendom, too. We have had here one of the most fierce controversies, which raged for over a generation, as to the temporal power of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. There are Roman Catholics who believe in it, and there are Roman Catholics who do not believe in it. I am not going to express any opinion. But after the Pope was deprived of his temporal power his spiritual power was as great as, and very likely greater than ever.

I am not going to interfere in a religious discussion where men of the some faith take a different view. I know of Mahomedans sincere, earnest, zealous Musalmans, who take a very different view of the temporal power from the one which is taken by Mr. Muhammad Ali to-day, just as I know of Catholics who take one view and other Catholics who take a different view of the temporal power of the Pope. That is a controversy into which I do not propose to enter. All I know is this. The Turk will exercise temporal power in Turkish lands. We do not propose to deprive him of Turkish lands. Neither do we propose that he should retain power over lands which are not Turkish. Why? Because that is the Principle we are applying to the Christian communities of Europe. The same principles must be applied to the Turk.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

As to the Armenian massacres, there is no doubt about them—none. Mr. Muhammad Ali says there has not been an impartial investigation. That is true—because the worst massacres all occurred during the War and there was no one there to investigate. I quote, however, the reply given by the Turkish emissaries in Paris, the representative of the Turkish Government on the subject. Their sole answer was that the Committee of Union and Progress, who were in power at that time and ordered the massacre of the Armenians, had also committed crimes against Muslims and condemned to death by every means 3,000,000 of Muslims.

NOT A QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

That is no answer. It is not a question of punishment; it is a question of good Government; and whether it is 800,000 Christians or 3,000,000 Muslims, a Government which cannot protect its own subjects, whether they are Christian or Muslim, against wholesale massacres of that kind is not fit to govern. Therefore we are bound, in the interests of civilisation, to exercise some sort of control and supervision. It is quite clear that the Turkish Government is incapable, as at present constituted of protecting its own subjects.

Let us take the facts. The Turkish is not such a very old Government in Asia Minor. We talk as if the Turk had always been the owner of Asia Minor. He has not. All we know is that it is a very badly governed country. It was once a very rich country. It was a country which was not only rich, but it enriched other lands. It is rich no longer. It is devastated; it is desolate. You must take that into account. Here is a bad farmer in a farm which is essential to the world. At one time it was the granary of the Mediterranean. It is so no longer. You really cannot allow them to desolate and to devastate this country without some say on the part of the civilised countries of the world in the matter. The Turk has no right to say. "This is my country, and if I like to desolate it that is my business." No country has a right to do that.

It is not a question of race; it is not a question of Christian; it is not a question of Muslim. If there had been Christians there who had devastated a great country like this, which is essential to the world, we should have said exactly the same thing. Here is Europe suffering from scarcity. We are so inter-dependent, not merely, European countries upon each other, but Europe upon Asia and Asia upon Europe, that we have all got an interest in seeing that large tracts of territory are not laid waste by misgovernment. That is our common interest in control in Asia Minor. If the Turk were a capable and efficient administrator, who looked after his land well, there is not a Christian community in Europe that would not say "God bless you and prosper you," and we would not dream of interfering. We should be glad to see him work out his own faith in his own land. But I do not think he has governed in a way which may make Islam proud of him. I will ask you to look at the way in which he has done it. Is Islam really proud of Turkish dominion?

THE SAME PRINCIPLE FOR MUSLIMS.

All I want to say in conclusion is this, I want to give this feeling to the Musalmans of India who stood loyally by the Throne and by the Empire with very few exceptions—and there were exceptions even amongst Christians. Therefore I draw no distinction to the detriment of the Musalmans of India because there were some amongst them who were disloyal. There were Christians who were also disloyal; and therefore I do not say this in the slightest degree as a criticism of Mahomedanism. The Musalmans of India stood by the Throne and the Empire. We gratefully acknowledge it. They helped us in the struggle. We willingly and gladly recognise that. We recognise that they have a right to be heard in a matter which affects especially Islam.

We have heard them. Not merely have we heard them, but we have very largely deferred to their wishes in the matter. The settlement was very largely affected by the opinion of India and especially the Musalman of India. But we cannot apply different principles in the settlement of a Mahomedan country to those which we sternly applied in our settlement with the Christian communities with whom we were also at war.

Muhammad Ali.—I will not say one word with regard to the Turkish declaration of war. But, after all, there was a great alliance, and the Turks may have—I do not say that they had this in view—been alarmed by the fact that the Tsar of Russia, their ancient enemy, was one of the allies of Great Britain. I am absolutely certain that no Turk would have dreamed of going to war with England or with France if it had been merely a case of England or France.

The Prime Minister.—I want to make it absolutely clear that we had no understanding of any sort or kind with Russia when we entered into the War to the detriment of Turkey—none. There was no discussion, as far as I know, upon the subject, and I am absolutely certain there was no agreement, either secret or open, when we entered into the war. So that Turkey had no reason to fear anything from our having engaged in a war on the side of Russia. Our war was against Germany, and we had not Turkey in our minds in the least.

Muhammad Ali.—With reference to these crimes and atrocities we come back again, after all, to this. All the case for despoiling the Turk rests upon this—that the Turk has been intolerant and a bad and inept ruler.

The Prime Minister.—An inefficient ruler.

NO COMPROMISE.

Muhammad Ali.—Well, Sir in that case I think I shall be discharging the duty which we have had laid upon us by our people by merely saying that with regard to our religious obligations it is not possible to compromise. We have our duties to our faith in matters of that kind. Our obligations are there and must be respected at all times. You will not find one Musalman—I do not know to what exceptions you particularly referred, we have no access to the Government's records—but there was no Musalman in India who betrayed the allegiance that he owed to His Majesty. Musalmans have obligations imposed on them by their religion, and their loyalty to His Majesty is entirely conditioned by perfect freedom in matters of their faith. We have been charged with the duty of putting the case before you with regard to the preservation of the temporal power of the Caliph, with regard to the Caliph's wardenship of the Holy Places, and with regard to exclusive Muslim control. With reference to these matters we have our religious obligations, and we must always place these first.

The Prime Minister.—I do not think we can reopen this.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 24.

A Punjab Government resolution just published gives details of the revised scale of pay for the Punjab Provincial Civil Service sanctioned by the Lieut.-Governor which will have effect from 1st December 1919. According to this scale a civilian starts in the first year on Rs. 300 with an annual increment of Rs. 40 drawing Rs. 500 in the 6th year. There is the first efficiency bar here and increments are normal up to Rs. 700 to be reached in the eleventh year when there is another efficiency bar. After this period the pay will be Rs. 740, 780 830 and 850 on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th years of service respectively. This time the scale will apply to both the executive and judicial branches of the service. In addition to time scale there will be a selection grade on Rs. 900-50-1200, a month. The number of appointments in this grade is restricted to 3 per cent. of the total number of appointments. In the case of judicial branch not more than 2 per cent. of the appointments held at any one time shall carry pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month. Promotion to this grade will be by definite selection and unless so promoted no extra assistant commissioner will receive pay exceeding Rs. 850 per mensem. Temporary vacancies occurring in selection posts will be filled by officiating appointment made by selection from the service. There will no longer be a separate probationary grade but all persons appointed to the rank of extra assistant commissioner will be definitely appointed to the Provincial Civil Service but considered as on probation until confirmed.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreication

"I om highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company suapasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment wi hin an hour after submitting the "Intima. tion, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of halt a dozen of years spent in assurance business.

RASIK LAL BANERJEE
118-2, Tollygunge Road. CALCUTTA.

Pappa, Is this made in India?

What would you say if your child asked this question?

USE SWADESHI GOODS—

they are better than foreign ones and cheaper in price. Indian Goods are for the Indians. Whenever you require an article always buy from the Bombay Swadeshi Stores Head Office at Times Building, Bori Bunder, or at any of their Branches, and you are sure to get the right thing at the right price.

Let us Build Indian Industries FIRST!

Earn Rs. 3 and Rs. 30 a Day
ON
Our Auto Knitter and Banian Machine
Everyone Earning. Why not You?

Specially recommended for Zanana Ladies. We guarantee your earning and undertake all the Production on Agreement.

Buy machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.

Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Lord Hardinge) and the Governor of Bengal (Lord Carmichael)

Apply for Prospectus with anna stamp

THE ADARSHA KNITTING Co., Ltd.

Importers of Knitting Machines, Machinery Yarns in the East.

BOMBAY: 305, Hornby Road, Fort, 3, Marina Mansion, Chowpati.
CALCUTTA: 30, Wellington St., 1 Madge Lane.
RANGOON: 16, Merchant St., and Delhi.

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

Mother! If your Child's Tongue is Coated.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a bilious child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

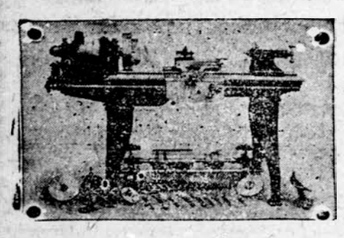
Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is a perfectly harmless dose, and in a few hours all this constipation-poison, sour bile and fermenting waste-matter will gently move out of the bowels, and you will have a healthy, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oft-times all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of substitute fig syrups. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Grape—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

British Hotel Lane,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. TelephNo .382

USE EVERYWHERE

ELLIOT BROTHERS, LIMITED

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

MEDICINAL PERFUMERY GOODS

in

Hospitals, Hostels and Homes

the best and the Cheapest Sweet Scented Lavenders. Royal Cologne Waters, Her Majesty's Face Powders, Malts Codliver Oils, Hazels Snow, Lenoline etc., etc.

Sole Agents for—INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON,

DINANATH DATTA & Co.,

5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA. 5, Meston Road, CAWNPORE.

We know Your Secret

For Perfect Health and Beauty you require

No Doctor but —

TURKISH BATHS

Dont miss the chance:

West rates Rs. 14 & 10 only. Soldiers Half.

at 3, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge,

CHOWPATI.

9 a.m. to 10 p.m. including Sundays.

TRUNKS AND SUITCASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies. Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen, Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION

Established 1889

52, Strand, E.C., London, ENGLAND.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949.

of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of arti le bought of us

AFGHAN ACTIVITY IN NINGRAHAR.

NADIR KHAN INTRIGUING WITH FRONTIER TRIBES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

The Kioneer Frontier correspondent writes:—Rumours of unusual Afghan activity in Ningrahar are being brought down to Peshawar by travellers from Afghanitan. Nadir Khan, the Afghan General who came into prominence in last May, by his rapid advance on Thal and his still more rapid retreat from that place on the arrival of British reinforcements under General Dyer is now apparently commanding troops in the Jalalabad region. Here he has been very busy inspecting troops and holding jirgas to collect fines from local Ningraharis whose conduct during the operations, last year, was apparently not entirely to the liking of the Afghan authorities. If rumours to hand are well-founded, he has also been intrigueing with various members of our Frontier tribes. From a recent statement made by an Afridi Malik who himself viewed the activities of Nadir Khan and his coadjutators, it would appear these intrigues have not ceased as might have been expected with the arrival in India of the Afghan delegates. The Malik indeed asserted that even now the Afridis and Mohmands are being offered excitement in the Afghan army and that the malcontents of these tribes who frequently visit Afghan officials in Ningrahar with the idea of getting travelling expenses, and money rewards are being egged on to make themselves a nuisance by sniping our piquets in Khyber or raiding in Peshawar.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES RESIGN POSTS.

LARGE MEETINGS IN SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIND, April 24.

As a protest against the attitude adopted in England regarding Khilafat, 81 Mullah teachers have declared their resolve to refuse to accept the grants-in-aid they receive from Government and seven Honorary Magistrates have resigned their posts. About twelve chair holders have publicly announced that they are to return their licences. During the last, fortnight, large meetings have been held at Sehwan, Hyderabad, Nasarpur, and Matiari, and meetings at Tando Mahomed Khan, Bhiria, Tando Jam and Jacobabad are announced for the next fortnight.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

A DEAD FAILURE?

The "Bengali" writes:—

The National Week has come and gone. The verdict of public opinion is, save and except that of its most ardent supporters, that it has been a dead failure. There was not a flutter on the calm surface of Indian life or society. People lived and moved about as if nothing unusual had happened. The shops were open; the places of amusement were full; the colleges and schools were packed with students; people did their business without being conscious of the fact that it had been proclaimed by high authority that it was to be "A National Week." Contrast the situation in Bengal on the 16th October from 1905 to 1911 with the quiet normal life of Bengal during "the National Week." Save the professional politician of the extremist type, no one knew anything at all about it. No one talked about it. Our homes were unaffected. The domestic hearth was lit; the domestic round of duties was duly performed. *Hartal* and boycott and fasting are weapons of constitutional warfare which are not to be put into requisition every day. People are getting tired of this campaign. The tension has become unendurable. Even sympahizers are beginning to grow lukewarm; and the reaction has set in with its accustomed force. That accounts for the failure of the "National Week"; and it is bound to react upon the whole movement. People cannot be living in a state of perpetual excitement. That is the condition of mad men; and the bulk of the community are sane. This fact cannot be overlooked, and all agitators must recognize this supreme consideration.

BREAK-UP INEVITABLE?

POWERS UNABLE TO SAFEGUARD ARMENIA.

A special cable to the "Englishmen" dated April 20, says.

Complete settlement of the Turkish question is not expected from the San Remo Conference, though some progress may be made. The general opinion is that the break-up of the Turkish Empire is inevitable. Western influences under the Sultan will probably rule as far as Angora. East of this Mustapha Kemal is likely to establish some sort of pan-Turanian movement. It is generally thought that the Powers will be unable to safeguard Armenia, much to the regret of the "Daily News." It is unfortunate there are no oil deposits in that district.

Many papers while not hostile to our plans in Mesopotamia doubt whether our finances permit of the execution of a wide and comprehensive scheme, but the Cabinet is unlikely to modify its decision.

A suggestion by Mr. Kanhayalal Gouba tha the mandate for Mesopotamia should be entrusted to India was made yesterday at a Society of Arts lecture on India and the League of Nations, raises the point whether the Indian Government would accept it with the financial responsibility entailed.

Advices from Palestine indicate that the recent Arab-Jewish disturbances were more serious than reported. The police force, which is composed of Arabs and Christians split up into its component parts and participated in the fighting. Hence it is now useless. It is increasingly clear that the French have a difficult task in Syria. Italian opinion is rather adverse to France since national rivalry in the Mediterranean is increasingly keen. The economic situation in Italy is by no means bad in country districts but in the towns, where it is necessary to import from abroad raw material there is much distress.

MOTOR LIGHTS AND NUMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the increase of wealth and commerce in Bombay there is a proportionate increase in the motor vehicular traffic as well as in the population of Bombay, but there is no improvement in the method of preventing motor accidents. The tail lamps attached to the motor cars do not serve their desired purpose. While passing along Queen's Road every night, however much one may try to read the rear numbers of the cars one finds it almost impossible to do so for several reasons. The excessive speed at which the cars pass the pedestrians, the dim tail lamps in a majority of cases and the small size of the numbers on the car render it almost impossible for them to note the number of the car which brush past them, giving now and then sudden shocks to their nerve system. It would not be too much to propose that the lustre of the tail lights and the size of the numbers ought to be such as to make the figures easily discernible at a distance of at least 30 yards when the car is going at a speed of 25 to 30 miles per hour, a sight not unusual on Queen's Road. Another thing which I may suggest is that the number plate should be transparent and the light given from the rear should show the figures distinctly.

It cannot be disputed that the existing rules need a drastic change at the hands of the Commissioner of Police in the near future.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

A correspondent writes from Akola that the Akola Home Rule League and the District Association support Mr. Tilak's manfesto.

A Calcutta, mesage dated, April 24th says:—When the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampore was passing a sentence against one Abdul Sheikh who was prosecuted on a charge of bad livelihood the accused took out a piece of stone from his pocket and hurled it at the Magistrate. The stone fortunately struck against a wooden railing in front of the Magistrate seat. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for this offence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Tends the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

B.S.A BICYCLES

A SOUND INVESTMENT.

Remember, by selecting a bicycle which bears the famous Three Guns Trademark, you are certain of years of cycling under perfect conditions. Every B.S.A. is made throughout in the B.S.A. Factories of the highest quality material and workmanship, and every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,

ORIENT HOTEL.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 11-0 a.m.

Other days by appointment only

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.

CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thoroughly reliable. Keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System, a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN'S Depot, SOUTH... ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The world is NOT dim!
Good glasses prove this

WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

AT

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office: 47, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tw piars Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.
(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set
(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by—Those offers can be yours. Order this very minute from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908,
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW:
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	(30-12-19)	Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND		Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

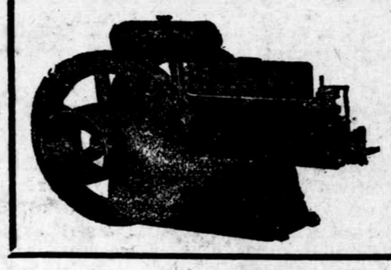
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

THINK



No Magneto, No Plugs, No Wires, No Batteries, No Carburator, No Pre-heating.

Use Any Oil. The Simplest Oil Engine on the Market. 8 B.H.P. only in stock. Price, Rs. 2,850/- complete with water tank

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.

JOT IT DOWN
ON YOUR
Mind Tablet
THAT OUR

E'TRUSS

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

ACTINA

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Their quality has made their Name and "Fame".

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,
Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI
JEWELLER.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan Nothing to match it in quality.

Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.

SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

Think Imperially
When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

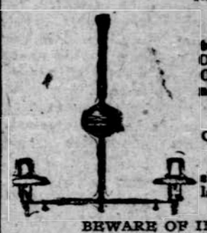
Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema Girgaum.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, no Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
SUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HAIR
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

WEST END WATCHES
"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
273, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS.

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BREVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.